

# U. S. Truce Aide Assailed For Military Threats

The Peking Radio yesterday assailed Gen. Matthew Ridgway's chief Korea truce negotiator for threatening military pressure to force the Koreans and Chinese to capitulate on Ridgway's armistice terms, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The Peking broadcast criticized Vice Adm. C.

## File Petitions For Candidates In Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Petitions containing more than the legally required number of signatures were filed in Harrisburg yesterday by the Progressive Party to nominate its candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Congressman from the 4th Congressional District in Philadelphia, according to Zalmon H. Garfield, State Director of the Progressive Party.

Nominated by the petitions were Elmer Benson of Appleton, Minn., for President of the United States; William Hamlet of Pittsburgh, for Vice-President; Miss Elizabeth P. Frazier of Philadelphia, for U. S. Senator and David P. Widaman for Congressman from the 4th Congressional District in Philadelphia.

Benson and Hamlet were filed by the party as "guarantor candidates" to assure a line on the ballot, pending final decision as to the national candidates. Early this week, the National Nominating Committee of the party recommended, for President, Vincent Hallanan, outstanding west coast attorney and counsel for Harry Bridges, International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union leader, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle, the oldest Negro newspaper on the west coast, for Vice-President. Approval of these candidacies has

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# Back-to-Work Edict Angers Railroad Strikers

Revolts broke out against the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs at a number of points along New York Central lines as the union leaders ordered compliance with the strike-breaking injunction obtained by the Army, operator of the lines.

Eighteen hundred NYC workers at Elkhart, Ind., still held out against returning to work after a three-hour mass meeting.

Eleven hundred strikers at Toledo who had earlier refused to heed the injunction and even announced they "seceded" from the Brotherhoods, were reported to have decided reluctantly for return to work.

It was the holdout of the workers at the two key points along the NYC lines that blocked the system west of Buffalo yesterday. The two groups account for about half of the number who struck from Buffalo to Chicago and St. Louis.

The back-to-work order from Cleveland, headquarters of engineers, firemen and engineers and conductors' Brotherhoods, was greeted with stormy protests at meetings of strikers in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Jackson and Niles, Michigan. The outcome of Chicago's long stormy meeting was in doubt until 1 a.m. yesterday when it was announced

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Turner Joy, for "twice talking of exerting military pressure until we force them to come to terms."

"This type of 'gunboat on the Yangtze' talk is not (suitable) to the diplomatic situation."

The broadcast also pointed to what it called "ghastly casualties" suffered by the Ridgway troops in "American summer and autumn offensives and their efforts to take Kaesong."

In the truce talks at Panmunjom, North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho proposed that war prisoners be exchanged on the basis of lists now available to the two sides.

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby promptly rejected the proposal, as he did when it was first offered March 5.

Libby rejected another Korean charge that the Ridgway forces illegally reclassified 44,000 captured Korean troops.

At the meeting on truce supervision, North Korean Col. Chang Chun San reoffered his earlier proposal that members of the armistice inspection teams be permitted to examine secret equipment.

## U.S. Casualties Now 106,458

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Pentagon reported today that U.S. casualties in Korea totaled 106,458 through last Friday, an increase of 160 over the previous week. The list covers only casualties whose next-of-kin had been notified through last Friday. Since this normally takes two to three weeks, the actual toll is higher by now.

The new list included 18,505 dead, 75,522 wounded, 9,991 missing, 1,054 captured and 1,386 previously missing but now returned to duty.

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# Negro Witness Tells House Un-Americans: 'You Incite Lynchers'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, March 12.—James Watts, FEPC director of Ford Local 600, prominent Detroit Negro unionist, charged the Un-American Committee members here with inciting lynch violence against auto workers. Watts,

subpoenaed by the Un-Americans, when asked where he was born, replied, "I was born in the lynch state of Georgia."

Chairman Wood, who comes from Georgia, lost his false veneer of pleasantry and shouted at Watts, "Shut up or I'll throw you out." Watts dared him to try it.

Watts then asked Wood why he had never investigated the Ku Klux Klan. When Wood refused to reply, Watts pulled out a huge picture of KKK meeting and shoved it in front of Woods face.

Shop workers from Ford Local 600, after two days of listening to various and sundry stoolpigeons, showed the committee why they are known as the most militant, fighting outfit in UAW.

Paul Boatín, president of the Motor Building, roared at the startled Congressmen, "You are anti-labor. All of you voted against even the 75 cent an hour wage bill, which proves you are against union men. You don't want the workingman to earn a decent wage."

Boatín refused to allow the Dixiecrat counsel of the Un-Americans, Frank Tavenner, to prompt him. He asked the Congressman, "What are you jumping around for? Don't try to put any words in my mouth. I want nothing out of your mouths. I trust my own mouth, not yours."

## COLLUSION CHARGED

Ed Lock, president of the plastic building at Rouge, charged that the Un-Americans were in collusion

with the Ford Motor Co., which supplied the address for his subpoena.

Mrs. Celia Edwards refused even to tell the witchhunters where she lived, informing the packed courtroom that she didn't trust them with an address after the attacks on workers in the plants.

Watts' sensational charge that the Un-Americans were responsible for a lynch-hysteria in some auto plants was directed at Congress-

men Charles Potter (R-Mich) and Donald Jackson (R-Cal).

Pointing his finger at Potter, Watts charged that in a speech in Flint Potter advocated throwing workers out of the plants who had been fingered by the committee's stools.

Potter screamed, "That's a damned lie." Rep. Jackson, who constantly makes inciting speeches to "loyal Americans" to throw

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## HUNDREDS WILL ATTEND PRESS FREEDOM RALLY

It looks like there will be several hundred people from at least a dozen states at the first national conference of Freedom of the Press groups at Yugoslav Hall here on the weekend of March 22-23.

Reports have it they will be coming in from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and several upstate New York cities.

From New York City itself, there will be several readers from Freedom of the Press groups in virtually every community in the city, and from groups in some 20 unions.

Minnesotans, incidentally, are pretty close to their goal in the current circulation campaign for

The Worker and Daily Worker. They have sent in 164 subs out of a goal of 175. Many other groups, including New Yorkers, are hitting for their goals by the time the national conference rolls around.

The way the conference shapes up so far, it will start on Saturday evening, March 22, at 8 p.m. The opening session will be addressed in behalf of the sponsoring group, the National Freedom of the Press Committee, by Lloyd Brown, author and magazine editor. Brown will chair the session.

Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will speak in behalf of the paper.

The bulk of the evening will be devoted to a cultural session. Experts in music, film and drama

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# Reveal Pentagon Aide Was Nazi Expert in Germ War

The employment by the Air Force of a Nazi expert in bacteriological warfare casts new light on charges that the Pentagon has been using deadly plague germs in the Korean War. True, the Pentagon has been trying to ridicule these charges, but it has never denied the charge that it has been employing the "experiences" and services of Nazi "scientists."

Chief among these Nazis who worked on the plans for the destruction of 20 million men, women and children is a Dr. Walter P. Schreiber.

Dr. Schreiber was brought here by the Pentagon and stationed at the U. S. Air Force School in Texas. He stayed there until strong protests from medical societies and such organizations of the Anti-Defamation League of

the Bnai Brith forced his removal.

The protests came because Dr. Schreiber was recognized as one of the leading Nazi army physicians who conducted experiments in torture on both military and civilian prisoners. The record was spread out in the Nuremberg trials with Supreme Court Justice Jackson as one of the prosecutors.

## GERM EXPERT

But what has not been revealed in the press up to now is that Schreiber did more than conduct "ordinary" experiments in the torture of human beings. Schreiber was one of Germany's leading bacteriologists. He was a Major General of the Wehrmacht, and, in his own words, was "hygienist and bacteriologist at the headquar-

ters of the High Command of the Army."

"I then became section chief in the High Command of the Army," Schreiber testified, "and was in charge of the science and health departments in the Army Medical Inspectorate and finally head of the Scientific Department, Group C, of the Military Medical Academy. In this capacity I was in charge of the scientific institutes of the Academy in Berlin." (Trial of Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg—Vol. IX, pages 546-547).

In this capacity, the record brought out, Schreiber was involved in experiments for dropping deadly germ bombs against "enemy" forces. It was true that Schreiber tried to get off the hook by claiming that he was merely

following orders. He also claimed that he was only involved in conferences on the subject and did not personally conduct any of the experiments.

Schreiber's statement was taken with more than a grain of salt. Don't forget he was a leading Nazi and also a leading bacteriologist. But let's go back to the Nuremberg record.

## SECRET PARLEY

In reply to a question from a Soviet Prosecutor, Major General Alexandrov, Schreiber said: "In July, 1943, the High Command of the Wehrmacht called a secret conference in which I took part as representative of the Army Medical Inspectorate."

This conference took place in the rooms of the General Wehrmacht office in Berlin, in the Bend-

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# Former Bonn Aid Rips Adenauer on Rearming

BERLIN, March 11 (Telepress).—The protests of the German population against remilitarization prove that the state of Bonn is shaken to the foundations," Gustav Heinemann, former Minister of the Interior of the Bonn government, recently declared. All the intrigues and the hidden acts of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at international conferences, where he pretends to struggle for the sovereignty of the German nation, do not alter the fact that the real conception of the German nation is in sharp contradiction with his opinions, Heinemann added.

More mass protests are reported daily from Western Germany against remilitarization. Mass demonstrations took place in Essen, Rheydt and Mannheim. A spokesman of former war prisoners declared at a district conference in Nuremberg that, contrary to the lies of the warmongers, 98 percent of the former prisoners are against remilitarization; 800 citizens of Wilhelmshaven, at a public meeting, urged the Bonn government to resign, while 100 delegates of the Democratic Union of German women in Nuremberg passed a resolution at their recent conference declaring their will to struggle with all their power against war.

"The Adenauer government must fall if Germany is to live," states a pamphlet distributed in tens of thousands of copies by the workers' committee of Bremerhaven.

## Bonn Demands Freedom for Nazi Generals

BERLIN, March 12 (Telepress).—Among the war criminals whose release was demanded by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at the recent conference of foreign ministers in London are, according to the German Democratic News Agency ADN, three Nazi marshals and seven former Wehrmacht generals. They are Marshals von Kesselring, von Manstein and List, Generals von Mackensen; Meltzer; Gallenkamp; Falkenhorst; Kunze; Simon Kurt and Meyer. Most of them are condemned to death, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by the Western occupation powers.

Immediately after their release from the Werl prison, which is expected soon, the Nazi officers will take over leading positions in the new West German army.

Kesselring was convicted of murdering some 1,500 Italian civilians, including 14-year-old children.

Generals von Mackensen and Meltzer were also convicted of murders of Italian civilians.

Von Manstein ordered massacres of Soviet and Polish civilians and of war prisoners. He is also responsible for the mass murder of Jews and gypsies.

All the others were also convicted of murdering war prisoners and the civil population of occupied countries.

## Gus Hall Warned in 1950 of War Peril in Nazi Rearming

The war danger in Nazi rearmament is emphasized in the following warning given more than a year ago by Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party now in a Federal prison, in his summary at the 15th CP national convention.

"The Far East will remain a danger spot to peace on which we must keep a vigilant eye as long as the imperialist forces of the U. S. are there; as long as the national liberation movements are prevented from moving forward to freedom; and as long as the People's Republic of China is not recognized and its representatives are not seated in the UN.

"But we must see much more clearly than we do, the other danger spot for war—that is Germany and Western Europe. It is likely that this will become the center and main area for war provocations to launch World War III. There are many indications that this may be so, and we must find ways of alerting the American people to this danger.

"We cannot ignore the statement of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies only a month ago, when they stated they would not stand idly by while the U. S. warmongers plot and build an armed camp in Europe, while they specifically rearm Western Germany.

"We have now the Brussels Conference, its decision to rebuild the fascist army in Europe and the assignment of Eisenhower, whom the war camp considers the most capable general they have. This, in my opinion, will develop into the most serious situation. It is necessary, in the broadest terms, to unfold a struggle against rebuilding the Nazi army.



GUS HALL

"The American people are against the war moves in Europe. They will be aroused when they get the full facts on the scheme to rearm the armies of Hitler and Goebbels under the new 'leader'—Eisenhower. First of all, there are the Jewish people, the Negro people, and the veterans who had experience with Nazi armies; there are the nationality groups who have close knowledge of what an occupation under a Nazi army is like.

"American and English war profiteers have armed the German armies twice in the past, for two wars, and American youth paid with their lives for this crime. These provocations in Europe by Wall Street raise in a new way the grave danger of world war, of atomic war. We must raise this danger of rearming Western Germany as a danger to America."

—Political Affairs, Feb, 1951.

## People Are Saying... MARYLAND

Roy Patterson, Jr., of Baltimore, to the Baltimore Sun:

"The decision of the Park Board to construct segregated bathing facilities at Fort Smallwood is symbolic of the kind of thinking that has retarded progress and made more difficult the efforts of enlightened citizens to improve race relations in Maryland.

"After the ridiculous arrangements of restricting the racial elements to separate days proved to be financial infeasible, plus causing much embarrassment and inconvenience, this board, which thinks only in terms of the most distant extremes of both groups, proposes to further impose upon the taxpayers of this State in order to perpetuate a practice which is repugnant to many citizens of Maryland.

"It seems to me that before expending a sum of money that could, if used otherwise, mutually benefit more people (and before assuming that people who live, work and play together could not amiably make use of a facility of this nature), a fair trial should be given to the operation on a non-restricted basis. To me this trial is not only expedient but good common sense."

## 250 at Rally in New Haven Hit Smith Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Over 250 people crowded into the Fiesta Room of the Hotel Garde yesterday afternoon at a rally against the Smith Act and contributed \$1,000 to defend Smith Act victims.

Harry Sacher, attorney of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square, who is facing a six-month jail sentence for "contempt of court," recalled earlier successful struggles against repressive measures.

Mrs. Esther Jackson of New York, wife of Dr. James Jackson, of

Negro educator indicted under the Smith Act, described the harassment by the FBI of herself and her young two daughters. "They try to make stoopigeons of our children," she said.

Hyman Kaplan, New Haven leader of the unemployed movement who is facing denaturalization proceedings, spoke of his experiences in the fight for democratic rights and economic security.

Robert Elkins, public relations secretary of the Communist Party of Connecticut said, "This state,

with the first written constitution, which declares that power is vested in the people, became known as the 'cradle of democracy.' We shall not permit Connecticut to become the burial place of the Bill of Rights."

Chairman of the rally was Dr. Daniel Howard, state chairman of the Civil Rights Congress.

Dr. John Marsalka, former Yale professor, is chairman of the Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act, which sponsored the rally.

## Danes Fear Nazi Army Revival

COPENHAGEN, March 12 (Telepress).—The fear of the restoration of the "Wehrmacht" in Western Germany and its incorporation into the "European Army" is growing in Denmark, TASS reports.

The Danish paper Fyns Vens- treblad reports a speech of George Joergensen, Radical Party deputy, at a meeting in Helsingør in which he recalls a memorandum accepted by the Danish government in 1947 stressing Denmark's special interest in the total disarmament of Germany, which was supported by all political parties in Parliament. Joergensen further pointed out that the incorporation of the West German Army into the "European Army" is contrary to the interest of Denmark.

The Copenhagen press reported on Feb. 20 a resolution of a meeting of former Danish political prisoners in concentration camps to the Danish government. The authors of the resolution express their great fear of the rearmament of Western Germany and the restoration of the "Wehrmacht."

## Dutch Pastor Backs USSR Trip By Niemöller

AMSTERDAM, March 12 (Telepress).—Dutch protestant pastor T. Dekker, writing in the weekly of the Dutch Peace Council Vrede, supports the German Protestant clergymen Martin Niemöller and Gustav Heinemann who want good relations with the Soviet Union. He gives facts proving that the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic population in West Germany is against rearmament and anti-Soviet slander.

"For me personally," he adds, "it is only a matter of Christian faith that I protest against German rearmament."

"If Christians think they would be able to defend certain Christian institutions or even the whole Christian culture by means of de- testable violence, all these institu- tions are lost in that moment and are annihilated like destroyed tanks, bombed out cities, poor women, children and old people. The Bible does not command us by means of the atombomb."

## NAZI GERM WAR EXPERT

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ler Strasse... The (presiding) colonel said by way of introduction that as a result of the war situa- tion the High Command authori- ties now had to take a different view of the question of the use of bacteria as a weapon in warfare from the one held up till now by the Army Medical inspectorate. Consequently, the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, had charged Reich Mar- shal Hermann Goering to direct the carrying out of all prepara- tions for bacteriological warfare, and had given him the necessary powers. A bacteriological warfare group was formed at this meet- ing." (Vol. IX—Page 549).

### ATTACK CROPS

Within a short time the group went into action. Included in its "experiments" was not only the use of disease germs against human beings, but also against ag- ricultural crops.

"Experiments were carried out at the institute at Posen," says Schreiber. "I do not know any de- tails about them. I only know that agraft were used for spraying tests with bacteria emulsion, and that insects harmful to plants, such as beetles, were experimented with, but I cannot give any de- tails." (Page 550)

The revelation here brings to mind the recent charges by East Europe countries that U. S. planes had been spraying their potato crops with Colorado beetles and causing great damage.

Air Force spokesmen sought to ridicule the charges. Yet the fact remains that Nazi scientists who had been conducting such tests were located in the western zone of Germany, and that many of them were being used by our top brass.

In reply to a question as to the reason for conducting bacteriologi- cal warfare tests, Schreiber said: "The defeat at Stalingrad which, in contrast to the heavy fighting around Moscow in the winter of 1941 to 1942, was a severe blow for Germany, inevitably led to a reassessment of the situation, and consequently to new decisions. It was no doubt considered whether new weapons could be used which might still turn the tide of war in our favor." (Page 551)

### PLANS SPOILED

The Nazis worked hard at per- fecting bacteriological warfare, the record brought out, but their plans were spoiled by the rapidly ad- vancing Soviet Army. Asked why the germ warfare plans were not actually executed, Schreiber re- plied:

"Professor Blome visited me at my office at the Military Medical Academy. He had come from Po- sen and was very excited. He asked me whether I could accom- modate him and his men in the laboratories at Sachsenburg so that they could continue their work there; he had been forced out of

his institute at Posen by the ad- vance of the Red Army. He had to flee from the institute and he had not even been able to blow it up.

"He was very worried at the fact that the installations for ex- periments on human beings at this institute, the purpose of which was obvious, might be easily recog- nized by the Russians for what they were. He had tried to have the institute destroyed by a Stuka bomb but that, too, was not pos- sible. Therefore he asked me to see to it that he be permitted to continue work at Sachsenburg on his plague cultures, which he had saved." (Page 551)

### ONLY ONE DOUBT

At no point in the record was there any evidence that Schreiber had protested against the use of germ warfare. He did register one objection, however. That was when he feared plague germs might be blown back to the Ger- man lines.

"I personally made a report," Schreiber admitted, to General oberstabsarzt Handloser (Chief of the Wehrmacht Medical Depart- ment), and Handloser expressed his opinion about the matter to me. It was an extremely serious matter for us physicians, for if there really should be a plague epidemic it was clear that it would come to us too. We had to bear a very grave responsi- bility." (page 559).

It is doubtful even now that germ warfare can be restricted to combat troops. Their use in- evitably involves the civilian popu- lation (recall the charges of the Chinese and North Koreans).

And again that was something that Schreiber admitted at Nur- enberg. Schreiber admitted fur- ther that the plague cultures might affect "not only our own troops, but the whole German people—for the refugees were moving from East to West. The plague would have spread swift- ly to Germany." (page 560).

At another point in his testi- mony (page 557) Schreiber ad- mitted that in his position he could have made an effective pro- test against the germ warfare plans, but that he had not done so. "It would have been better if I had done it," he said lamely.

The record makes it clear that the Pentagon did not bring Schrei- ber to the U. S. because he had some exclusive knowledge of pre- ventive hygiene. If that were the case he would not be assigned to the Air Corps. But the Air Corps can drop deadly plague culture on civilian populations. That was something about which Schreiber had extensive knowledge.

The protests of the people forced Schreiber's removal. These protests can put a halt to the horror of the Korea war which before the whole world.



## Washingtonians Hit Jailing of Mrs. Richardson

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Committee to Defend Mrs. Marie Richardson has denounced her conviction and sentence as "an outrage against an American citizen and the latest act by the Government in its attempt to stifle all voices which dissent from the present government policy of discrimination at home and abroad." (See editorial page five).

The real reason for her prosecution, the committee said, is her "record in fighting for full equality and justice for the Negro people."

Judge James R. Kirkland, in sentencing Mrs. Richardson to a term of two years and four months to seven years, delivered a speech which, the committee said, "transcended all judicial calm and 'decorum' and constituted an attack on Mrs. Richardson as a traitor in the service of a foreign government." This was not a charge against Mrs. Richardson and its inclusion by the judge revealed his "bitter vindictiveness."

George E. C. Hayes, chief defense counsel, said motion for Mrs. Richardson's release on bail pending disposition of her appeal has been prepared and will be filed in the appellate court this afternoon.

Mrs. Richardson has been held in district prison since Feb. 28. Judge Kirkland refused to release her on bail pending appeal.

## ILWU Flays High Court On Lawyers

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has denounced the decisions of the Supreme Court in upholding the "contempt of court" convictions of ILWU attorneys Richard Gladstein, Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis.

Gladstein's "contempt" (and that of four other attorneys) stemmed from their acting as counsel for national officials of the Communist Party.

Hallinan, MacInnis and Gladstein were associated as counsel for ILWU President Harry Bridges, First Vice-President J. R. Robertson and Executive Board member Henry Schmidt, during the 1949-1950 frameup trials of the three ILWU officers. Their appeal will be argued in the Ninth Circuit Court here March 18.

The ILWU statement declared: "Today's decisions by the Supreme Court, in upholding the contempt of court convictions of Richard Gladstein (and four other

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# 7 State Rail Brotherhoods Protest Travia - Erwin Bills

By MICHAEL SINGER

## Rallies Unions In Bridges Case

David Jenkins, secretary of the Bridges - Robertson - Schmidt Defense Committee has announced he is in New York to initiate a campaign of support for Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union and his associates, J. R. Robertson, ILWU vice president and Henry Schmidt, ILWU executive board member, whose case will be heard March 21 before the Federal Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco.

Jenkins stated that "while there are many differences in the labor movement on many issues, I have been welcomed by many AFL, CIO and independent unions who have agreed to speak out against the Bridges frameup and to lend support to his defense."

They are doing this, Jenkins stated, "because they know that the issue is not communism, but whether an honest and incorruptible labor leader can go on representing the men and women who have elected him by secret ballot for the past 18 years."

Jenkins said that within the next week 1,500,000 leaflets will be distributed in all New York major industrial areas of New York.

ALBANY, March 12.—Seven rail brotherhoods joined today in the protests against the Travia-Erwin bills which seek to curb labor's rights in elections. The state CIO and the state AFL, the United Electrical Workers and the United Labor Action Committee had previously protested the bills.

A joint statement, declaring the Travia-Erwin bills would stamp the 1952 legislature as "one of the most anti-labor bodies ever to convene on Capitol Hill," was signed by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

The Assembly today held over until Monday debate on the Travia-Erwin bills. Democrats are voicing their opposition but are evasive on how they will vote. Republicans are in the main smugly certain of passing the bills, but those from New York City have said they will bolt ranks.

There was a report today, however, that leaders will ask a party vote.

ALP secretary Arthur Schutler today sent every legislator a letter urging they "stay on the job for as long as it takes to meet the pressing needs of the people, particularly with regard to increased state aid to New York City, repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, reapportionment of state senate districts, and outlawing of discrimination in all housing."

## Eisenhower, Kefauver Win in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., March 12.—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Estes Kefauver won in the New Hampshire primary the first test of Presidential candidates.

Standings of the predominant candidates was

**REPUBLICANS**  
Gen. Eisenhower, 46,441  
Sen. Taft, 35,691  
Harold E. Stassen, 6,673  
Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur (write in) 3,160.  
**DEMOCRATS**  
Sen. Kefauver, 20,240  
President Truman, 16,128.

## Gets UMT Protest

OMAHA, Neb., March 12.—Sen. Hugh Butler (R-Neb) was quoted here recently as saying that the "flood of protest against UMT which I am receiving from home confirms my belief that the people are in no mood to grant the military such unwarranted power on a permanent basis."

## PHILA. DISTRICT ATTORNEY REFUSES TO SIGN 'LOYALTY' OATH, FLAYS INQUISITION

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—In a widely-publicized denunciation of "loyalty" inquisition, mass hysteria, and witchhunts, Richardson Dilworth, Philadelphia district attorney and its leading Democratic party vote-getter, has refused to sign a so-called "loyalty oath."

He was Pennsylvania's first public official to take such a stand, although previously Mayor Joseph Clark called the oath "red tape" and said he might sign it some time in the future, but was in no hurry.

While applying only to appointed state employees, including teachers, and to candidates in future elections, a number of already-elected officials were stamped into mass signing by Republican

Gov. John Fine, (who proclaimed a state "loyalty day," Democratic Supreme Court justice Michael Musmanno, and a few officials of the Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"I won't be there," Dilworth was quoted as saying in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. "I don't have to take it because I'm an elected official, and I am not going to be party to any mass hysteria."

"This isn't a loyalty oath. It will make possible witchhunts and inquisitions. If you don't conform to their idea of Americanism, they can crucify you."

In a similar report, the Philadelphia Inquirer added that Dilworth branded the "loyalty" oath as an "outrageous" procedure resembling methods of the Spanish Inquisition.

"This has not the remotest resemblance to a loyalty oath, it's whole purpose and intent is to force people to conform to some cockeyed, unknown standard of behaviour with the knowledge that if they deviate from it in some way they're going to get walloped."

"I have no objection to taking a bona fide oath of allegiance to our government, and I have taken such an oath at the beginning of each of my terms of office."

"But it's silly to call this a loyalty oath. Nothing could be further from the truth."

The oath law, known as the Pechan Bill, is similar to New York's guilty-by-association Feinberg Law. It was passed by the last legislature over the opposition of all labor, Negro, liberal, and many conservative groups.

## Stoolie Expelled By CP in '46 As Anti-Negro

DETROIT, March 12.—The Communist Party of Michigan declared that Lee Romano, stool-pigeon before the House Un-American Committee here this week, was expelled from the CP in 1946 because of his vicious anti-Negro attitude. The CP statement reads:

"In 1946, Lee Romano was expelled from membership in the Communist Party. He was expelled because of his vicious anti-Negro attitude."

"While a bargaining committeeman in Press Steel, (department of Ford-Rouge plant) Romano stated 'The white boys are complaining that there are too many Negroes in leadership in Press Steel.' He further stated that as head of the broom caucus he would have to do something to cut down the percentage of Negroes in the leadership of this building."

"When these statements made by him were called to his attention by the Communist Party, he did not deny making them and defended his statements and position."

"He was, therefore, expelled as an enemy of the Negro people and of the working class."

"This week, Romano appeared as a 'friendly' witness before the Un-American Committee. To this anti-Negro, union-busting committee, he is 'friendly' to the Ford workers and particularly the Negro workers, he has for a long time already been unfriendly."

"What the Un-American Committee calls a friendly witness is regarded in all decent circles as a stoolpigeon."

"His friendly appearance before this committee is but a continuation of his anti-Negro sentiments and practices for which he was expelled in 1946."

## Talks Set for Bases in Spain

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced today that he will begin formal negotiations soon for naval and air bases in Spain. The talks will begin in Madrid when U. S. Ambassador Lincoln MacVeagh arrives there in about two weeks, Acheson said.

## NEGRO LEADERS CALLED TO CITIZENS' RIGHTS RALLY

Leaders of the Negro people in many fields are expected to attend the Citizens' Emergency Defense Conference Sunday at the City Center Casino, 135 West 55 St.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, of the Council on African Affairs, in a letter addressed to Negro editors, writers, musicians, churchmen, civic and fraternal leaders, urged attendance at the conference, whose primary purpose is the defense of the 16 New York victims of the Smith Act. Two of the 16 are Pettis Perry, head of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party and an alternate member of its National Committee, and Claudia Jones, secretary of the Women's Commission of the Communist Party and the only Negro woman to be indicted under the Smith Act.

Dr. Hunton quoted a brief submitted to the Supreme Court by two Negro attorneys, Earl B. Dick-

erson and Richard E. Westbrooks of Chicago, in which they declared that the convictions of the Communist leaders in 1949 under the Smith Act would "have a disastrous impact" on the struggle for Negro liberation.

Dr. Hunton is a sponsor of the conference. Other sponsors include Prof. Philip Morrison, Cornell University scientist; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, national chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice; Arthur Miller, playwright; the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, of the First Spanish Presbyterian Church of New York; I. F. Stone, columnist, and Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor emeritus of New York University. There will be afternoon and evening sessions of the conference. Registration fee is \$2 for both sessions and \$1 for the evening.

Paul Robeson, William L. Patterson and Mrs. Bass will be among the speakers.

## Ship Cooks Vow to Aid Negro Family In Housing Fight

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—Attacks against minority groups were condemned by the San Francisco branch and national office of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union last week.

Pleading support to the Negro family who stood by their rights in moving into a home in a white area in the unincorporated town of San Pablo despite vandalism and insults, president Hugh Bryson wired Wilbur Gary: "The membership of the National Union of Marine Cooks & Stewards deeply resents and will fight any hostility on the part of anyone against your moving into your own home, and offers you full support to stay there."

Three MCS members, Al Thibodeaux, Ray Crawford and Ted Rolfs, were among those who visited the Gary family and offered their support. Thibodeaux, who is an MCS San Francisco branch patrolman, delivered official greetings and support to the Gary family.

## PAUL CROUCH, FBI STOOLIE, ON STAND IN BALTIMORE

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, March 12.—Paul Crouch, paid FBI informer, who yesterday swore that the Communist Party "advocates force and violence," today admitted under cross-examination in the Baltimore Smith Act trial that he had previously given contrary testimony under oath.

Questioned by James T. Wright, Washington Negro attorney and member of defense counsel, Crouch admitted that in 1940 he had testified before the Tennessee Election Board in Nashville that the Communist Party did not advocate force and violence.

He said he had not committed perjury but did not attempt to reconcile his two contradictory stories.

While in direct testimony Crouch described in detail events

he alleged took place in 1930 and earlier, he had difficulty today remembering events in 1948 and 1949.

He told the fantastic tale of how he had been "a colonel in the Red Army" and how he had "carried on espionage."

He admitted he had been a paid informer for the Justice Department for a long time.

U. S. District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut made it clear he would steamroller the trial to an early end. He denied defense attorneys time to prepare for the cross-examination of Crouch and commanded them to proceed even though a transcript of Crouch's direct testimony was not yet available.

Cross-examination of Crouch will continue tomorrow.



## Negro Press Roundup

**THE AMSTERDAM NEWS** quotes Councilman Earl Brown's opposition to re-zoning Harlem's Senatorial District, which would make possible the election of a Negro State Senator. Brown claims that the proposed re-zoning would create a "jimmied political ghetto," and suggests that the way to have Harlemites represented is to prevail on the major political parties to nominate a Negro. Brown then indicates that his real concern is that re-zoning would permit Harlemites to express themselves through independent representatives such as the ALP and the Communist Party, as they did when they elected Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., as their City Councilman. . . . Answering Brown, City Council President Halley said, "Redistricting brought us representation in the halls of Congress. It assured us two municipal court justices and, for a time, it enabled us to have four Negro Assemblymen from Manhattan."

**THE COURIER'S** staff writer, Collins George, who is touring Europe to find out if Negro troops are still being segregated, charges that Eisenhower's military aide "passed the buck" on Jim Crow at the SHAPE Headquarters in Paris. George writes, "I reminded General Lapham (Ike's aide) of Eisenhower's testimony in 1948 before a Senate subcommittee . . . in which the General definitely placed himself in opposition to full integration in the armed services, and asked General Lapham if perhaps the SHAPE head might not have changed his views. . . ." The aide had to pass the buck on that one.

In the Courier columns, Joseph D. Bibb, writing on the mounting terror against Negroes, declares, "Colored people, who constitute two-thirds of the entire population of the world, are aroused and enraged because of colonialism, 'dollar diplomacy,' predatory wealth, feudalism, political and economic slavery." Columnist P. L. Prattis, calling for Negro-white unity, points out that there are "thousands, perhaps millions of white Americans of good will and, thank heaven, their number is growing."

**THE AFRO - AMERICAN** editorially chastises Ed Sullivan for his TV show which featured a blackface caricature followed by the announcement that the National Conference of Christians and Jews had given a fair-play award to Cleveland. Then Sullivan introduced the parents of a Negro Medal of Honor winner with several white-supremacist statements.



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## On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

### Councilman Brown Sights A Strange Kind of 'Ghetto'

CITY COUNCILMAN EARL BROWN seems to have a peculiar allergy to certain kinds of "ghettos." I remember early last winter when Lower West Harlem residents were fighting against the high-rent Manhattan Town project which would displace most of the Negro and Puerto Rican families. Brown swam against the stream. He was opposed to the continued existence of what he called an "economic ghetto." He was for importing some middle and high income tenants into Lower West Harlem, even if it meant stacking Harlemites into the central Harlem ghetto as the slavers did the holds of slave ships.

Last week Brown came up with another protest. This time it was against the creation of "political ghettos." This protest deserves some analysis.

The nonpartisan campaign to elect a Negro to the New York State Senate, it will be recalled, got up a lot of steam in the past two years. Negro voters have shown by their votes for Jacques Isler last year that they mean business. More than 107,000 votes, in Manhattan and the Bronx were cast for Isler, running for Justice of the State Su-

preme Court. And the movement cut across all party lines, including Democrats, Communists, American Laborites, Liberals and Republicans.

Now Rudolph Halley, City Council President with ambitions to go further, has latched onto the issue. Halley and his Liberal Party advisors have come up with a proposal for redistricting the 21st Senatorial District in Harlem in order to permit Negro voters to decide who should represent the district in the Senate. Halley, a shrewd politician who knows an issue when he sees one, admits in this proposal that the district had been gerrymandered to hamstring the Negro voters there.

HALLEY'S MOTIVES aside, to correct this ancient form of Negro disfranchisement is a step in the right direction from where I sit. For a Negro voice in the State Senate would be a greater lever against continuing the real ghetto than the artificial "integration" in which the Negroes' political power is gerrymandered into impotent minorities. A Negro voice in the State Senate could lash at the barriers against Negroes in Levittown, Stuyves-

ant Town and all the other lily-white towns which dot New York State.

But Brown disagrees "profoundly."

"Naturally," Brown declared in a prepared statement issued to the press, "I am for qualified Negroes being elected to the State Senate or to any other high public office. The way to do it, however, would be for the political parties to nominate Negroes for the State Senate as well as other offices in districts that are mixed."

AT THIS POINT I should like to point out that "the political parties" (Democratic and Republican) have had more than 100 years to follow Brown's suggestion, but we are still waiting.

In other words, Brown wants the final say as to whether a Negro will run, or what Negro will run, to be decided in a downtown smoke-filled room. For the political parties, like the present 21st Senatorial District, are "gerrymandered" against Negroes.

It ought to be established at some point—and I think that this is an important point at which to do so—that for Negroes to pool their power against the Jim Crow system is not Jim Crow. And such pooling, whether in a civil rights organization or a political district, cannot be termed a ghetto. It is more probable that without such organization we will have the real enforced ghettos for a long time.

Brown should think his protest over and see whether he shouldn't join with the people to break the hold of the machine rather than protest against their efforts to smash their political chains.

## As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

### Supreme Court Decisions Medina-ize Federal Bench

WASHINGTON. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER is a cautious judge who, as time goes on, more and more reveals a fear of offending the powerful interests. But he does permit himself, on occasion, a guarded bit of irony which suggests that he understands as well as the outspoken Justices Black and Douglas, the violence the courts are doing to our basic freedoms.

In his dissent in the Sacher case, of the Foley Square lawyers, Frankfurter remarked that "enforcement (of constitutional guarantees) is not had by repetition of generalities and sanction of their disregard in practice."

That was a most fitting comment on three majority decisions issued by the court on that day.

One, in the Carlson case, upheld the authority of the attorney general or his agents to arrest and hold in prison, without bail, foreign-born residents whom they consider to be "Communists" and whom they seek to banish from this country.

A second decision, in the Sacher case, upheld the power of a reactionary, biased and abusive district judge to imprison lawyers for contempt without notice, without a hearing, without a trial, without any opportunity to defend themselves.

A third decision, in the Harisiades case, said the Attorney General may deport a foreign-born resident who has been a Communist under the Alien Registration Law of 1940, even though his membership was admittedly terminated long before 1940.

These decisions were accompanied by a "repetition of generalities" concerning the sacredness of the Constitution. But they were pronounced in complete disregard and in violation of the fundamentals of the Constitution.

"WE HAVE LONG held that a resident alien is a 'person' within the meaning of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments," Justice Douglas noted in his dissent in the Harisiades case. And the court had repeatedly considered a resident alien subject to the protection of the entire Constitution.

But under the Carlson decision, the Eighth amendment, guaranteeing the right to bail, is annihilated. In the Carlson, Harisiades and Sacher decisions, the Fifth amendment, providing that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, is violated.

Under the decision in the Sacher case, the Sixth amendment, guaranteeing right to counsel, is undermined and weakened.

And in all these decisions, the First amendment, with its guarantees of freedom of thought, press and speech, is ignored.

IT WOULD be difficult to say which of these decisions is the most pernicious. The evils flowing from the Carlson opinion are fairly obvious. Suppose the defendant whom the attorney general's thought police have picked up and imprisoned is not in fact a foreign-born person at all but a citizen. How will he prove it? Locked in a federal prison—he may be unable to locate the witnesses or the documents which would establish his citizenship.

Suppose, also, that he is not the "Communist" the Justice De-

partment says he is. How can he, from a cell block, establish his record of devotion to the philosophy of the National Association of Manufacturers and the majority of the Supreme Court?

As for the majority opinion upholding Judge Medina, which sends five lawyers to jail and lengthens the term Gene Dennis must serve in federal penitentiary, I can see grave damage to the constitutional rights not only of lawyers but of clients.

In every Smith act prosecution now going on or scheduled later this spring, each judge will feel it more or less incumbent upon himself to emulate the insulting, bulldozing conduct of Medina. Only those lawyers with a respect for the honored traditions of their profession deeper than that held by the Supreme Court majority will consent to defend clients in such an atmosphere. And every claim by the lawyers in behalf of their clients will be raised at their peril.

If there was only one Medina in the United States, this might not be a serious problem. But the courts are full of them. In Washington only last Friday one emerged in the vindictive person of Judge James R. Kirkland, who sentenced Mrs. Marie Richardson to a possible seven years in prison for allegedly denying she was a Communist when she applied for a job as a clerk in the Library of Congress. The Supreme Court decision will go far in "Medinaizing" the entire federal bench.

## Press Roundup

**THE TIMES** makes a strangely feeble retort to the Korean-Chinese charges of germ warfare by the Pentagon brass against the Koreans. It even goes so far as to prepare the American people for "the possibilities of bacteriological warfare—possibilities which were thoroughly studied in this country by no fewer than 4,000 bacteriologists during the last war. . . ." But what takes the cake for capitalist callousness is the Times' boast that germ warfare isn't necessary because Ridgway is doing alright with the equally barbarous weapons of napalm jelly and the indiscriminate bombing of Korean women and children. Or, as the Times puts it: ". . . It does not seem to have occurred to Felling that bombs wreak death and destruction in a few blows. . . ." An equal zest for atrocities is to be found in the hilarity expressed by the Times' Harry Schwartz, over the Pravda dispatches which "depict the U. S. as an unhappy land with mass unemployment, frequent lynchings of Negroes . . .," etc., etc. To Prof. Schwartz, the Soviet reports of frequent lynchings of Negroes may be a source of high amusement. But they are not to the Negro people or the rest of decent humanity, which is sickened by the wanton actions of our ruling class.

**THE HERALD TRIBUNE**, which has suppressed the minority opinions of the Supreme Court judges who opposed jail terms for the Communist leaders' lawyers, is naturally wholly in favor of the suppression of the right of counsel for workers' leaders and peace-supporters. With the cynical contempt for human rights which marked a Goebbels' defense of the torture of German Jews, the Tribune brushes aside the minority's stand for the Constitution as "hair-splitting arguments."

**THE COMPASS'** T. O. Thackeray declares that the Supreme Court majority, by ruling that aliens may be jailed without bail merely because they are charged with being "Communists," has set the stage for citizens next to be jailed "without hearing and without trial."

**THE POST** "suggests" that the Korean truce talks' stalemate is due 1) because the Koreans are "deliberately trying to provoke us into breaking off the talks" and 2) because they really want the talks but the "Russian, Chinese and Korean commissars are arguing among themselves." Obviously no one but the rest of the world will suspect that it is, not the Russians (who are not in the war) but the Washington brasshats who are fouling up the truce. Unfortunately, for the Poist, the world will not put the destruction of a peace conference past men who have already destroyed a country.

—R. F.



**COMING in the weekend WORKER**  
Genocide in Korea . . . By Robert Friedman



# Daily Worker

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## 'LEGAL' VIOLENCE

A RISING TIDE OF ANGRY protest is swelling in Washington's Negro community against the brutal frame-up of Mrs. Marie Richardson, a young Negro trade union leader.

Mrs. Richardson was convicted last week in the U.S. District Court on a charge of having falsely denied membership in the Communist Party in applying for a government job. Witnesses against her were paid informers, hired by the government, one an informer who admitted he faced a perjury charge, the other a housewife who exhibited a Communist "membership card" on which the witness admitted having written Mrs. Richardson's name.

Judge James R. Kirkland, in sentencing the young Negro woman who had been prominently identified with the fight for Negro rights and for world peace, implied that she was a potential "spy" subject to be "sitting in death's row."

Mrs. Richardson was sentenced to from two years and four months to seven years in federal prison and remanded to jail with bail denied.

Mrs. Richardson's real "crime" before this white supremacy court, in a city where white supremacy rules, is that she fought for the rights of Negro workers to first class citizenship. As a leader of the National Negro Congress, Mrs. Richardson fought school jimcrow which condemns one-half of Washington's school population to substandard and over-crowded classrooms. As a trade unionist she fought the job barriers against Negroes in government and private industry.

So, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath did in Washington with the legal machinery of government what anonymous mobs have done in Florida—attacked one of those who fought for the rights of the Negro people. McGrath who has not to this day haled into court a single bomb-thrower in Florida; who has not been able to discover and arrest the assassins of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore; who could not get a conviction of a Mississippi sheriff who admitted an attempt to beat a "confession" from an innocent Negro—this same McGrath, aided by a willing judge, had no difficulty in entombing a Negro woman critic of his white supremacy indifference.

McGrath, already under fire for the graft discovered in his department, has gone further now than just condoning the mob violence by inaction; he has placed his department on the side of the mob. And in place of the fiery cross and the dynamite stick as instruments of intimidation, he utilizes the ill-tempered threats of the electric chair by a judge to warn Negroes of "their place."

The Negro people are fast beginning to recognize the hysterical, "legal" lynching pattern set in Foley Square for what it is—a desperate attempt to turn the entire country into one big Mississippi. That is why they are protesting and demanding that the frame-up sentence against Mrs. Richardson be set aside. That is why they are demanding of McGrath that bail be set and Mrs. Richardson be freed pending her appeal.

But this fight is not limited to the Negro people and their leaders; the blast of Judge Kirkland was aimed at all of labor and every person who stands for peace. These must be the defenders of Mrs. Richardson.

## DEWEY-IMPY TAX SCANDAL

NEW YORKERS CAN always rely on the Dewey-Impeller combination to dream up a soak-the-people tax program. The latest goes under the innocently worded heading of a county tax.

This tax scheme is aimed at protecting the big realty interests while putting an extra load on small homeowners. In addition it opens the door to new rent increases.

A report issued earlier this week by the State Temporary Rent Commission admits that a county tax would result in rent hikes for an estimated 450,000 tenants under provisions of Dewey's "rent control" law.

It is true that the city needs increased revenue. But one simple way of solving that would be by ending the long-standing scandal whereby commercial and industrial real estate has been underassessed by about \$7 billion. This would bring in at least \$150,000,000 in additional city revenues.

Powerful groups have spoken up against this new planned attack against the interests of the people. These groups include the American Labor Party, the Liberal Party, Tenant Councils, labor organizations and others.

It would be well for the people of New York if these groups and others united their efforts in a joint campaign to halt this swindle.



## A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

### The Supreme Court Strikes Again

JUST AS I BEGAN to write, the shocking news came over the wires that once again the Supreme Court has struck a body blow at the Bill of Rights. Last week they upheld the Gestapo-like N. Y. State Feinberg Law, which allows the hearts and minds of school teachers to be placed on the rack. Now by a five to three decision, (Black, Douglas and Frankfurter dissenting) they upheld the Medina contempt sentences of five competent and courageous lawyers, and Eugene Dennis who represented himself, in the first Smith Act trial.

Not even the legal objections that Judge Medina should not have tried, convicted and sentenced these attorneys himself but should at least have turned his complaints over to another judge was given heed by this decision.

In 25 days, Harry Sacher, A. J. Isserman, Richard Gladstein, George Crockett and Louis McCabe, (a man over sixty with a sick wife) will start serving prison sentences. Gene Dennis' sentence will probably be tacked on to the one he is now serving. The Bill of Rights goes with them into prison cells.

No wonder it is hard for Smith Act defendants to secure counsel after the ordeal these attorneys have gone through—first in the courtroom and then as defendants themselves.

"To have the assistance of counsel for his defense" is a guarantee of Article 6 of the Bill of Rights—entitled "Rights of Persons Accused of Crime." But it takes brave lawyers indeed to risk their professions and a prison sentence in taking Smith Act cases, where Communists are the defendants.

WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE all such lawyers. The five lawyers at Foley Square fought for their right to represent their clients; their right to be heard; their right to introduce evidence and witnesses, their right to be lawyers. A group of N. Y. attorneys examined more than 13,000 pages of the record in the trial of the eleven Communist leaders. Their findings, published in a pamphlet called,

"Due Process in a Political Trial," bear this out.

The pamphlet's an indictment of the judicial conduct of Judge Medina, and gives instances of eight categories of improper conduct on his part as follows:

- Rulings which tend to silence and immobilize defense counsel.
- Improper characterizations of defense counsel in the presence of the jury.
- Discriminatory treatment of defense counsel as compared to the treatment of the prosecution;
- Threats to penalize defense counsel for the performance of their duty.
- Discriminatory application of rules of evidence to the defense as compared with the prosecution;
- Badgering of defendants and defense witnesses contrasted with courtesy and helpfulness to prosecution witnesses;
- Depreciation of the defendants' evidence in the presence of the jury;
- Attributing to the defense ulterior and improper motives in the presence of the jury.

PAGE AFTER PAGE of the record bears out these charges and show how Medina interrupted, rebuked, ridiculed, silenced and harassed the defense lawyers. Speed was his insistent demand—never mind what you said or did, let's get to the documents, the books. Yet the Medina myth persists, and is nurtured by the press—of a model judge, patient, long-suffering, harassed by provocative lawyers.

Judge Medina has been presiding since for months over the "Bankers' Trial," as it is called in Foley Square. It took three years of preliminary proceedings for the government to submit its documents and depositions and give the bankers time to study them. It is a conspiracy trial of the Morgans, Rockefellers and other top banks, totalling 17, charged with monopolizing the handling of sales of securities, under the Anti-Trust Law. Chicago, Cleveland and California bankers are the complainants.

The Department of Justice switched the charge, however,

into a "civil complaint," which saves these top bankers from the possibility of prison sentences.

The alleged conspiracy dates back to 1915. There are practically no press reports of this trial except an occasional item tucked away on the financial pages of the papers. So what Judge Medina does here is little known. But it is entirely different from the Communist trial.

The New York Times of Oct. 7, 1951 remarks about the Bankers' Trial: "The Judge's pungent commentaries have been mostly at the expense of government counsel." He demanded "live witnesses" from them instead of depositions; and charged that "government counsel overtry their cases." He ruled that no evidence antedating 1935 will be admissible, thus throwing out 1,000 government documents covering 20 years. "If it takes 17 years to prove a conspiracy and if you cannot prove it without going back before then, there is something queer about it," he said.

They went back 100 years in the Communist trial.

Medina is reported to have complained that the bankers' case, too, is wearing him out—but he is directing his remarks to the government's lawyers this time.

Some difference between his Smith Act case rulings and actions, and those in an anti-trust case, where bankers are the defendants and whose lawyers are treated with scrupulous courtesy!

A TREMENDOUS PROTEST against the jailing of lawyers should come forth from the legal profession and from all other democratic minded Americans, to President Truman. After his letter to the Bar Association last fall about the right of counsel for all, Truman should be called upon to implement it and to remedy an injustice that will remain otherwise a historic blot forever against his administration.

With a sweep of the pen President Harry Truman can wipe out these disgraceful sentences. Even from the view that they have been "punished" enough in the suffering they and their families have endured by the disbarment proceedings which has already deprived two of them of their livelihood and threaten the others and that these sentences add cruel and unusual punishment—he should act.

Jail sentences, instead of the ordinary procedure of fines, was a final act of sadism on Judge Medina's part, which the Voice of America can ill explain to the lawyers of the world, or to the plain people.



## Hospital Wage Raise Rally On March 26

Mayor Vincent Impellitteri's announcement at the March 6 meeting of the Board of Estimate that there is no money for a wage increase or the five-day week has aroused anger among the 30,000 city hospital workers. It was declared yesterday by the Hospital and Medical Employees Union, Local 444, United Public Workers.

Elliot Godoff, executive vice-president of the union, announced that a rally would be held at the Hotel Theresa, 7th Ave. and 125 St. on March 25, to determine the action that the union would take to win a \$1,000 raise for all city hospital workers.

"Our members take home from \$35 to \$45 a week," Godoff stated. "Many of them must work six days for this pittance."

## Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

"Communists out of the plants," clenched and unclenched his fists as Watts was on his feet charging that the Un-Americans were inciting lynch mobs.

Watts then waved the huge blow-up of a KKK meeting with the Kluxers pictured in nightshirt regalia.

Whereupon KKK-lover Wood said, "If you had done half as much for the 'Nigra' race as I have..."

He was cut off by the scornful laughs of Watts and scores of Ford workers in the audience. Watts replied, "My heart bleeds for you."

### NEW STOOLIE

The committee trotted out a new stoolpigeon this morning, Shelton Tapps, UAW payroller.

Tapps, like his fellow informer, Lee Romano, is a former official of Ford Local 600. Tapps told a tall tale of how this reporter was "the power behind the scenes" in Ford Local 600. The same fabrication was woven by Romano.

The committee announced that due to the frequent mention of this reporter's name in testimony by "friendly witnesses" (read stoolpigeons) he would be called to Washington before the committee.

Rep. Jackson said: "There are obvious reasons why we don't want to bring Allan in here. As soon as we leave the city and are free of any accusations that we may be attempting to stifle any portion of the press, I hope he will be called to Washington to testify. I personally would not want any impression to get abroad that he enjoys any immunity because of his position as a reporter."

The hearings reportedly will end today.

Wives and children of five men victimized by the committee, including Mrs. Elliot Maraniss, Mrs. Herman Burt, Mrs. Saul Grossman, Mrs. Mary Kitto and Mrs. John Cherveny, yesterday came to the hearing to lodge a protest with Rep. Potter against the violence invited by the inquisitors. Potter ducked the delegation, but the Detroit Times carried large excerpts of their protest in a story which was yanked out of later editions.

In memory of

**DINAH SHERMAN**

Died March 13th, 1951

Loyal and devoted fighter for the people

Joe, Bill, Eddie and the Family

## People Are Saying... Boston Teen-Agers Rip Future Of 'Consecutive Wars'

"Is all the world has to offer us just one consecutive war after another?" This is the bitter question addressed to the Boston 'Globe' by a group of Boston teen-agers who resent the beating teen-agers in that city have been taking from the press. The letter, as it appeared in the Globe Feb. 10 follows:

"To the Editor: Belonging to a group ranging in age from 16-18, which many people with one track minds refer to as a 'gang,' we would like to address this letter to the men and women of Massachusetts, expressing our views of them as they have so frequently and frequently done of us, the 1952 teen-agers.

"If we're bad and reckless, as we've been called, can you tell us why? Is it because there is no place for us to go except the corner store, poolrooms for boys and dingy bowling alleys for girls? As far as we know the city of Boston and surrounding communities haven't been spending much time or money erecting youth centers and such for us to belong to.

"What's in store for us or others? Boys of our own age after leaving high school are compelled to rush to the draft board. Afterwards they try to crowd their lives into a few years of fun. It seems to us that all we hear about are the wars in the past and those that are probable in the future.

"Is all the world has to offer us just one consecutive war after another? If so, what's the use of advanced education? We have been reprimanded enough. It is very seldom we have been praised. Were the teen-agers of 1920 referred to as we have been?"

### OHIO

CLEVELAND, March 12.—The Widespread public opposition to universal military training (UMT) was attested to by the Cleveland Plain Dealer last Sunday, when it published over a series of letters the headline: "Readers Assail UMT, Deny It Strengthens Nation, It Undemocratic."

Dr. Thomas F. P. Leo wrote: "I believe that military power is an outmoded instrument of policy which can solve none of the problems facing us. Instead our reliance on militarism will lose us what friends we have in the world and eventually we will destroy our civilization with it."

Robert Thomas, of Mantua, O., describes UMT as "bureaucratic broth to be poured into the cauldron of totalitarianism."

Nina W. Myers of Warren, O., asserted that "UMT would not strengthen democracy because it would require all youth to serve. Coercion does not become democratic simply because it is applied to everyone."

### CONNECTICUT

Vera Campbell Darr, to the Middletown, (Conn.) Press:

"Since you have opened your columns, in 'Open Counsel,' to a discussion of the problems involved in the UMT issue, I should like to present two divergent points of view which have recently been brought to my attention.

The first is a quotation from 'Mein Kampf,' by Adolph Hitler: 'We stand for compulsory military service for every man. If a state is not worth that, then away with it.'

"The second is a quotation from Dr. Hutchins, the former chancellor of the University of Chicago, now with the Ford Foundation: 'It stands to reason that though free and independent citizens make the best army, the army is not the best place to make free and independent citizens.'

"As an American citizen, I find myself in agreement with this latter point of view."

## Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

that the back-to-work group carried.

In St. Louis the vote of the terminal workers to return to work did not come until about two hours of angry discussion. Leaders who brought the back-to-work order before the workers were greeted with howls and catcalls in most meetings.

In bowing to the injunction order, the Brotherhood leaders had nothing new for the workers but to hope for more talks although three years of negotiations proved fruitless.

The workers of the three Brotherhoods voted overwhelmingly for a strike in recent ballots. The "token" strike affecting 6,000 workers mainly of the NYC was presumably the action of the officers on that strike vote.

This was the fourth major strike-breaking job of the government on the railroad under the Truman administration. The action was prompt and swift as the Department of Justice, at the behest of the Army, obtained a writ from a federal judge in Cleveland within a matter of hours.



## NLRB Helps Firm Evade UE Pact

WASHINGTON, March 12.—

The National Labor Relations Board today used the Taft-Hartley slave-labor law to help the Chicago Sunbeam Corp. evade bargaining with the United Electrical Workers.

In the first action of its kind, the NLRB withdrew certification from UE at the plant on the technical ground that three trustees and a sergeant-at-arms were not mentioned when the UE local signed a non-Communist affidavit. Earlier the NLRB had been forced to issue an order to the company directing it to bargain with the UE local. Today's action cancelled this order.

## Alexandra Kollontai Dies in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 12.—State funeral services were set for Alexandra Kollontai, the world's first woman diplomat, who died at her Moscow apartment at the age of 80.

An announcement said that Miss Kollontai, who was a member of the first Soviet cabinet and later served as minister to Mexico, Norway and Sweden, would lie in state in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before the funeral.

She will be buried in the "Novodevichy Cemetery" where prominent figures like former Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, writer Anton Chekhov, Prince Alexander Kropotkin and composer Alexander Scriabin are buried.

## Metal Workers Strike in Italy

MILLAN, Italy, March 12.—

Strikes of 250,000 workers in Italy's three northern industrial centers today shut down the nation's heavy industry for three hours in support of demands for a 15 percent wage hike.

Walkouts began in Genoa, Milan and Turin at 9 a.m. and ended at noon in all but the big Fiat auto works at Turin, Italy's "Detroit." An estimated 60,000 workers at the Fiat plant decided to extend their work stoppage for 24 hours to protest dismissals of workers.

The strike call was issued by the Metal Workers Union.

The three-hour work stoppages were part of a growing campaign by the General Confederation of Labor throughout Italy.

Oil workers reportedly planned a 24-hour work stoppage for March 18 to protest the substitution of "American style" labor contracts for the usual contracts. Oil workers also are asking wage increases and a new nationwide contract.

## Subscriptions

(Continued from Page 1)

will not only entertain, but will use their entertainment to illustrate to the delegates methods of organizing cultural programs and activities suitable to local Freedom of the Press groups.

Sunday morning will be devoted to two panels. One will deal with organizational forms and general activities of local Freedom of the Press groups, including defense of the Worker and Daily Worker from government, and other attack. The other will deal with forms and methods of circulation of the two papers.

The afternoon, and final, session Sunday will hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Daily Worker columnist and Smith Act defendant, discuss the Smith Act in relation to the attack on press freedom. It will also hear reports from the two panels, a report on the proposed financial campaign of The Worker and Daily Worker, resolutions and setting up a national servicing center for the many local groups.

## Distributive Rally Tonight

Distributive workers active in circulation campaign expect that Distributive Workers' Freedom of the Press rally tonight (Thursday) at Central Plaza Annex will put them well ahead of fur workers.

They have now collected some 555 subs out of a goal of 850. Their 65 percent is somewhat lower than the 71 percent reached by the fur workers, who have 465 subs of a goal of 650.

The rally will hear Alen Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker, and George Morris, labor editor. The address is 40 E. 7th Street.

## Classified Ads

### FOR SALE

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CLOCK-RADIO, all wood cabinet—Red, \$24.95, spec. \$24.95—Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 2-2214.

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SOFA reupholstered, ottoman, springs replaced in pair home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Considerable attention, mornings 9-1. HY 5-787.

SOFA 312, chairs 68 up. Best bottoms repaired in your home. Free, clean material and labor. Slipcovers. Estimates given. Address: M. T. and C. Jones, AG 2-444.

### THINGS FOR RENT

MOVING, STORAGE, many excellent rates. Free estimates. Call GE 2-2214 or 2-2215. JAMES & SPINER'S Moving and Storage Service, large and small jobs, UN 4-7797.

## Petitions

(Continued from Page 1)

been submitted to the various state organizations for ratification.

Benson is the National Chairman of the Progressive Party, former Governor of Minnesota and former United States Senator from Minnesota. Hamlet is vice-president of the party from Western Pennsylvania, a long-time trade-unionist and lifetime resident of Pennsylvania. Miss Frazier is a Philadelphia businesswoman and an active Episcopal churchwoman. Widamen is a veteran of World War II and an active trade-unionist.

The petitions filed contained 9089 signatures for state-wide candidates and 1706 signatures for Widamen.

## ILWU

(Continued From Page 3)

attorneys), Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacLennan will have the effect—whether intentional or otherwise—of further intimidating lawyers throughout the United States....

"If the present direction of the Supreme Court is not changed by the people, we can envisage a time when no lawyer will handle any case involving a trade union member, unless his union is considered by the National Association of Manufacturers to be 100 percent acceptable to the NAM line."

## Shopper's Guide

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Now Back in Town!

for your Dances and Weddings  
ALLAN TRESSER and ORCH.  
Call AL 5-5978

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Hair Forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.  
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EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

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Quality Chinese Food  
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## Pamphlet by Howard Fast Indicts Pro-Franco Policy

SPAIN AND PEACE. By Howard Fast. Cover drawing by Picasso. Published by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. 10 cents.

Pablo Picasso, a Spaniard, a democrat and anti-fascist, and one of the world's greatest artists, has drawn for the new pamphlet by Howard Fast, "Spain and Peace," a strikingly colorful cover.

Perched atop the traditional bull of Spain, Picasso has sketched his famous dove of peace, with the word "España" (Spain) printed everywhere across the three colors of the flag of the Spanish Republic which make up the background of the drawing.

And just as Picasso's cover symbolizes the link between the struggle for peace and the struggle of Spain's anti-fascists to liberate their country from Franco, Howard Fast's pamphlet is a dramatic indictment of the Truman government's pro-Franco policy as a policy of war.

Fast contrasts the unyielding, heroic struggle of the Spanish people against Franco, as exemplified by the Barcelona general strike of last year, with the shameful alliance forged between Franco and Washington.

"Madrid can and must be the tomb of fascism," he writes, "for unless Spanish fascism is destroyed, this malignant seed will destroy us."

"As Americans we must each of us, singly and with grave conscience, bear the responsibility for the bloody and immoral compact which our government has made with the butcher Franco."

"It is 12 years since the Spanish Republic fell. But the cause of Spain has not become a lost cause. It can never become a lost cause so long as the people of Spain continue to struggle and so long as Americans cherish freedom and honor democracy and strive to live in a world at peace."

-R. F.

## CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DEPICTS A SURFACE PARIS

By HARRY RAYMOND

Cornelia Otis Skinner is an actress of considerable competency. And she proves it again, as if such proof were necessary, by playing 14 different parts in a little more than two hours in her solo production of "Paris '90" at the Booth Theatre. Yet, with all this virtuosity displayed amid the trappings of a major theatrical production—the elaborate settings by Donald Oenslager, a full orchestra in the pit with a brisk score by Kay Swift and lavish costumes by Helene Pons—her show strikes little of the fire of social drama so necessary to rescue the American theatre from its terrible decline.

Her characters, based on the 19th century painting and posters of Toulouse-Lautrec, are chiefly the bourgeois ladies who paraded in Proustian pomp on the Champs-Élysées, the Montmartre Bohemians, and the prostitutes who plied their trade on the boulevards with more honesty than did the man-of-the-house wives of the rich.

It is only when Miss Skinner, who has written her own script, appears as the laundress and later as the Jewish mother that she touches on the struggles of Paris of the '90s. Here she finds the Paris of the working people, the city which arose in anger against the anti-Semitic frameup of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

She presents a tender portrayal of the Jewish mother whose son was beaten in mob outbreaks against the Jewish army officers. She pays tribute to the great Emile Zola. But her monodrama here lacks strength and depth through its failure to include the powerful rhetoric of Zola's "I Accuse."

Miss Skinner knows Paris perhaps better than her native Chi-

cago. She is quite familiar with French history and literature. But in this production she is a better actress than she is a writer of drama. Taking the perspective of the decadent painter Toulouse-Lautrec, she fails to present a rounded picture of Paris of the '90s. She should have stood solidly on the shoulders of the writers Zola, Anatole France and Guy de Maupassant. Then she would not appear so awfully alone at times out there on the stage.

### Youth Edition of Shakespeare Printed in USSR

MOSCOW.—The State Publishers of Juvenile Literature have published a volume of Shakespeare's tragedies, translated by the poet Boris Pasternak, for circulation among the youth. The plays included are Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, King Lear and Macbeth.

These translations have been edited by Prof. Mikhail Morozov, editor in chief of the fortnightly magazine "News" and the Soviet Union's leading Shakespeare scholar. The volume is illustrated with woodcuts by three well-known artists.

The whole volume of five tragedies—over 700 pages in length—costs only 9 rubles, a sum equivalent to what a trolley-bus driver in Moscow earns in a little over one hour's work. And in Moscow trolley bus drivers read Shakespeare.

### 'Peace Will Win' In Bronx Saturday

The Fordham ALP is presenting the movie, "Peace Will Win" at its clubrooms, 1 E. Fordham Rd. (cor. Jerome Ave.) Bronx, this Saturday, 8:30 p.m. Sub. \$1.

## Ted Tinsley Says

### Oh, Those Awful Politics!

"POLITICS, NOT ECONOMICS, BACK OF FRENCH CRISIS." So says the New York Times headline to a story by expert Lansing Warren.

Read the story. Then it's clear that the Times headline is right. It's those awful politics that are messing things up.

Lansing Warren admits that it all started when the Governor of the Bank of France told the French President that the Bank wouldn't lend the government any more money unless the Assembly agreed to some policy changes.

Then the Premier went to the French Assembly and said the situation was desperate, and the French Treasury was on the wobbly side.

Now, mind you, all the trouble in France is political, not economic. Of course, Lansing Warren says that activities on the Bourse were "panicky," but that's just because the Government had borrowed its limit from the Bank and had to raise another 120 billion francs to finance rearmament. But all this has nothing to do with economics. You simply must remember that it's politics that caused the French crisis.

You see, it's this way. France publicly announced that it might suspend all coal and oil imports from the U.S. Then Premier Faure explained that the proposed 10 percent increase on most taxes would be abandoned. What a break! The increase was going to be 15 percent instead.

Faure's Cabinet was overthrown on this issue of the 15 percent

tax increase. So you see that this whole crisis grew out of politics. All those political parties and everything. You know.

Of course, the Assembly said it would have to cut down French reconstruction by one-third, and make similar cuts in other expenditures for national equipment.

Up to this point, Lansing Warren has been doing beautifully. Now he writes: "The experts, nevertheless, believe that despite all the unfavorable factors the crisis is political rather than economic. France, said Pierre Courant, Minister of the Budget, is not impoverished but on the contrary is rich and well balanced in her economy."

The Bank won't lend the Government money; the French Treasury is desperate; the Bourse is panicky; the Assembly has to borrow 120 billion francs; the country might suspend coal and oil imports; taxes may jump 15 percent; French reconstruction must be cut by one-third. That's why France is rich and well-balanced in her economy.

I wonder what things are like when it's not so good.

Having proved that the crisis isn't economic at all, but just political, Lansing Warren says, "France remains rich, however, in hoarded wealth. It is estimated that there must be \$2 billion worth of hoarded gold and possibly \$1 billion worth of United States paper currency on the French black market and secretly in private hands."

You know how it is. Every Frenchman has a pound of gold sewed into his mattress.

Maybe France isn't rich but those "private hands" are sure doing all right. Those hands are attached to duPont's arms. If you want to find those "private hands" they're in every Frenchman's pocket.

Now I am sure you all understand why the French crisis is political and not economic.

### UMT Hearings Vividly Told in 'New Challenge'

The March issue of New Challenge, young America's progressive voice, is off the press this week. Featured is a front-page picture story on the fight to free Walter Lee Irvin, Negro youth condemned to death in a Florida genocidal frameup. Another feature is an eye-witness account of the dramatic Senate hearings on UMT, together with the forceful testimony of Mel Williamson, national administration secretary of the Labor Youth League.

The eight-page youth tabloid also includes features like Youth Answers the Un-Americans, about the ten young people who have been subpoenaed by the McCarran and Wood Committees; Alan D. Kimmel, former editor of the Chicago Maroon, tells of his trip to the Berlin Youth Festival; a moving letter from a Soviet woman leader to Doris Mallard; Youth and the '52 elections, an analysis; a review of Howard Fast's Spartacus; a sports cartoon on Ned Garver, St. Louis Browns pitching ace; an exclusive interview with Dorothy Faulkner, chairman of the new young Negro women's organization, the Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice; How Young Packinghouse Workers Build a Union Club.

New Challenge is available from New Challenge Publishers, 873 Broadway, New York 12. A year's subscription is \$1. Single copies, 10 cents.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### All Basketball, Mostly Duquesne . . .

SO THE TOURNEY shakes down into a semi-final night with eight teams out and four teams left. Duquesne meets La Salle tonight in one game and Dayton plays St. Bonaventure in the other.

The tourney winner is now pretty much expected to come from the Duquesne-La Salle clash, though tall Dayton, exactly as last year, when they went to the final before bowing, has somehow been much more formidable in the final scores than in appearance, and has won some support. St. Bonaventure is the outsider of the quartet, in the round of four only by virtue of poor seeding. They had to beat only Western Kentucky to get here. Seton Hall rated the seeding and first round bye much more on the season's record—and the fans would be having another look at the great Walter Dukes tonight if their position with St. Bonny had been reversed. Instead, Seton was edged by the terrific, red hot La Salle team in the game of the year.

The 'Scoreboard's' pre-tourney pick, sight unseen, on the basis of advices from Pittsburgh fans, was Duquesne, and after seeing them beat Holy Cross by 10 points in their debut Tuesday night I wouldn't change it if I could. I picked a good one.

This club, which lost only one game at the tailend of the regular season, is built around two superlative tall men in Jim Tucker and Dick Ricketts, and three smaller backcourt performers. To stop the talented 6-7 and 6-8 youngsters underneath, a team must "collapse" its defense back on them, and you can't do that too well with Duquesne because the outside trio given room can pepper the basket with accuracy from outside. La Salle coach Ken Loeffler, talking about Duquesne before the tourney, was kidding a little bit when he moaned, "Nobody wants to play them, they're too good. I'd rather play the pro Philadelphia Warriors than Duquesne," but he was expressing a very legitimate respect.

TUCKER AND RICKETTS are a sophomore and a freshman, respectively, playing their first years of varsity ball. Since Duquesne wasn't regularly scheduled into the Garden this year, it was their first time on the big arena floor and they could have been pardoned for getting a little "Gardenitis." With all Duquesne's fine performances this year, there could have been no great amazement if these non-veteran youngsters had buckled under the pressure when a hopped up Holy Cross team played the Dukes off their feet at the start and led 31-23 at one point. But they didn't buckle. Going the whole 40 minutes, they got better and better.

The Pittsburgh school brought down a big rooting contingent, about half of whom were women students, and before the game they were bubbling with a "Wait till New York sees OUR team!"

Ricketts, the freshman, was a particularly impressive performer this night. He is loose and graceful, long striding and with beautiful co-ordination and quick hands. He is an athlete. In fact, he is so much of an athlete that college basketball almost lost being favored by him. In Pottstown, Pa., high school, playing first base and pitching occasionally for the baseball team, he batted .450 and on the mound won 11 and lost one. The Cleveland Indians, when he graduated, made him quite an offer to go into their farm system. He declined in favor of college.

Tucker played his basketball for an All Negro school, Paris-Western in Paris, Kentucky. It is a sorry commentary on Kentucky University and its coach Adolph Rupp that the latter has been quoted as saying, "If he were white I'd have had him at Kentucky." It may be understandable that young Tucker would get a special kick out of Duquesne winning this tournament and possibly tangling with Rupp's team in Olympic tryout competition if Kentucky qualifies via the NCAA tournament.

LA SALLE, which has been a brilliant and fascinating team in its three recent games here—routing Manhattan with ridiculous ease in the season's last regular doubleheader, and edging loaded Seton Hall and St. John's in the tourney—must be considered in the running tonight against any college team, even the Dukes. In Cola, Grekin and Moore, the Philly school has a trio of tall and talented defensive performers and rebounders who could put up a real fight with Tucker and Ricketts.

At least one of the tourney coaches, Holy Cross' Sheary, thinks La Salle will beat Duquesne. Ed Hickey, keen coach of the St. Louis team which was knocked out by Dayton, was tremendously impressed by Duquesne and thinks they will beat La Salle. But he takes Dayton to win it all, which may be part subjective after his team's licking, but is not as far fetched as it would have sounded before the tourney.

Anyhow, Duquesne and La Salle is sure the ball game to see. And that old devil commercialism is rearing its ugly head to make sure that if you want to see it you have to come and plunk it down at the box office. Taking a leaf from Ned Irish's midseason book, Asa Bushnell's tourney committee is putting on this classic FIRST tonight—meaning that the television cameras start grinding only for the Dayton-St. Bonaventure game at 9:30 or so.

This holds for New Yorkers only. The Western Pennsylvania area has its own TV arrangement. A Pittsburgh sports writer said it was estimated conservatively that 90 percent of all television sets in the Western Pennsylvania area were tuned in to the Duquesne-Holy Cross telecast.

COURT NOTES: To those who saw North Carolina State and Duke up here, the victory of the former over the latter for the NCAA spot is a big surprise. A good part of the answer is the fact that freshman Dave Colkin, greatest of the famous Brownsville-Thomas Jefferson High class, is over his injury and has added his backcourt savvy, shotmaking and general class to the team, which was just big and "potential" without him.

J. C. of Brooklyn—Yes, that is a Jewish emblem that La Salle's Norm Grekin wears around his neck. And yes again, this slightly built 6-5 star is one of the most dynamic, tireless fighters, rebounders and sparkplugs I have ever seen on the court. . . . Don Meinecke of Dayton has improved in his senior year. He has become a masterful "tender-offer" to free men when surrounded. . . . Togo Pakazzi of Holy Cross, soph from Union City, N. J., is going to be one of the greatest scorers before he's finished. He's a solidly fast 6-4 with drive, set shots and hook, with feint and anticipation.



# Australians Fight Japan Rearmament

MELBOURNE, March 12.—Over the past year the Australian people have been rising up in protest against the Japanese "Peace Treaty." This attitude became apparent immediately following the visit of John Foster Dulles to Australia just 12 months ago. Not only leading Labor Party men such as Dr. H. V. Evatt, but liberal newspapers such as The Melbourne Argus, were outspoken in their opposition to the proposed treaty terms and resentful of Australia's "trotting at America's heels" in foreign policy.

As The Argus put it in an editorial, "Taking the long view we cannot afford to trot at anyone's heels. We must preserve our freedom of action. We dare not risk being led into Asian enmity on an American leash."

Signs of mass opposition were developing as early as last April. On April 15 more than 2,000 persons gathered at a public meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall to protest against Japanese rearmament which the proposed treaty clearly provided for.

In May a Committee Opposed to Japanese Rearmament was formed in Sydney. Initial sponsors included more than 40 prominent members of that state, headed by Clive Evatt, a state cabinet minister and a brother of Bert Evatt.

Also supporting the movement were state and federal labor poli-

ticians, Protestant clergymen, university teachers, writers and trade unionists.

Shortly after this, similar committees against Japanese Rearmament appeared in Victoria and Queensland.

Despite the claims of the Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Casey) that the Pacific "Security Pact" between Australia, New Zealand and U. S., "had changed the Australian attitude to the proposed peace treaty with Japan," mass opposition continued to swell.

## UNIONS' ACTION

An indication of the attitude of the trade unionists came on Sept. 8 when the Australian Council of Trade Unions Congress, by an overwhelming majority, resolved to oppose the rearmament of Japan. This was followed on Nov. 21 by the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party declaring its opposition to Japanese rearmament.

Early in December a conference called by the COJR met in Sydney. This conference was attended by 500 people representing 122 organizations. Speakers included

Clive Evatt, Leslie Haylen (a Labor member of the House of Representatives) and Major Probyn, formerly of the AIF.

The conference agreed on a petition which declared opposition to the Japanese treaty on the grounds that it placed no restrictions on the rearmament of Japan, that it gave Japan the right to "the most favored nation" principle in relation to trade and so threatened Australian employment and that it failed to provide adequate reparations to former Australian POWs.

The petition also called on all nations to settle their differences by negotiations and in a spirit of reconciliation to declare their readiness to enter into a pact of non-aggression.

By the time the debate on the treaty opened in Canberra in mid-February almost 100,000 signatures had been gained to this petition.

## Ask Medical Care for Egyptian Jailed Here

Refusal of immigration authorities to grant permission to Abdel Mohsen Hamouda, former press attache of the Egyptian government, to secure proper medical attention was denounced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Hamouda, arrested in Denver in deportation proceedings last November, was removed to Ellis Island upon insistence of his attorneys who hoped to get him adequate medical treatment. This treatment has been denied him.

Bail for Hamouda was set at \$10,000. His attorney, Blanch Freedman, sought reduction of bail before Federal District Judge Thomas Murphy on Feb. 15 but no ruling has been made as yet.

## Women—A Mighty Force for Peace and Freedom

A Jefferson School Conference on the occasion of International Women's Day

Sat., March 15 at 2 p. m.

Keynote Speaker: CLAUDIA JONES

Musical Selections by ALAN BOOTH

Admission: \$1.00

at the Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Ave. of the Americas, N. Y.

To accommodate parents attending, there will be movies, refreshments and games for children from 3-5 years.

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# Press Irked by Revelation of No Unemployment in Poland

DETROIT.—Former State Senator Stanley Nowak stated a special editorial attack in the Detroit News because he had the temerity to reveal that there is no unemployment in the new Poland.

Nowak made this statement, considered so "subversive" in this unemployment-stricken town, at a Polish-American banquet in honor of Polish Ambassador Joseph Winiewicz.

Ambassador Winiewicz himself addressed a trade union reception tendered him at Hotel Sheraton the night before, and made statements which the Detroit News and its war-mongering Wall Street-Griswold Street masters would surely regard as even more "subversive." He said that:

• Only 7.2 percent of Poland's national budget this year is allocated to national defense.

• Article 28 of the new Polish constitution, now being widely discussed throughout the land, prohibits aggression.

• "Production of arms is a wasteful use of wealth and labor."

• Increased world trade would "help eliminate unemployment," and Poland seeks an end to U. S. trade discrimination even though despite its industrial production in Poland has increased 278 percent over 1938, and rose 24.5 percent last year.

The Ambassador told of mass meetings being held throughout

Poland in protest against the revival of the Wehrmacht in western Germany.

Quoting western sources, Mr. Winiewicz revealed that 60 percent of the officials of the Bonn government are former members of the Nazi party, including such notorious characters as Hans Speidel who was chief of staff of the Nazi occupation forces in France.

## Un-Americans in Detroit Bring Evictions

DETROIT, March 12.—As part of the witchhunt flowing from the Un-American Committee visit here Gus Jurist, chairman of the Detroit Tenants Council movement, and William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, were served with 80-day eviction notices from government housing projects.

Jurist led the fight here recently and successfully prevented a 25 percent rent increase for World War II veterans on housing projects, which had been sought by the City Council. Allan gave wide publicity to this fight and exposed the sponsor of the rent boost, Councilman Charles Oakman, action of a millionaire real estate family.

Oakman some time ago got a cut in the assessment of his home while workers' assessments in the city were being raised. He also is the foe of public, non-segregated housing and has led the fight to prevent use of available Federal funds that would have built 10,000 new homes here.

Allan declared today, "if the Daily Worker reporter is being evicted for his beliefs, then it will be the unionist tomorrow, the Negro, the foreign-born, the following days, anyone who has a different outlook from Oakman, who is sponsoring this purge."

"I am proud to be the target of Oakman's attacks, because he represents everything I am against."

"The eviction order has the odor of the police state. I will fight it legally and with the help of the people."

## Greenwich Village ALP Forum Tonight

Robert Leicester, Greenwich Village civic leader, will lead a round table discussion News Analysis at this 1st AD ALP club at 26 Greenwich Ave. tonight (Thursday) at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

## What's On?

### Tomorrow Manhattan

"FRANK WILL WIN," 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Friday, March 14, at Central Plaza, 24 Ave. and 16th St. Hear Rev. Edward McGowan, Delegate to Warsaw. Admission: 15th C.D., ALP, Sub. 10c.

### Tomorrow Bronx

ALLSTON FREEDOM OF PRESS ASSOCIATION Forum on "International Women's Day." Speakers: Albert Berry, Betty Gannett and others, Friday, March 14 at 323 Allerton Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

### Coming

THREE DAYS MORE and then you can attend a truly great affair! The First affair of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, "Harlem Music Festival and Dance," on Saturday, March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Guest of Honor is William L. Patterson with singing entertainment by Hope Foye, Polly and Jimmy Rogers, Otis McRae and his orchestra, and over 50 many more. At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.50 and \$1.00. (tax included). Tickets on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 4th St. Bookfair. "WOMEN—A MIGHTY FORCE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM," a Jefferson School conference on the occasion of International Women's Day to take place on Saturday, March 15 at 2 p.m. Keynote speaker: Claudia Jones. Musical selections by Alan Booth. Sub. \$1. To accommodate parents attending, there will be movies, refreshments and games for children from 3-5 years old. At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y.C.

THE NEW CHINA  
STANLEY WILKINSON

## The first line of defense of LABOR

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Afternoon Session 1:30 — Public Session 7:30 P. M.  
REGISTRATION FEE FOR WHOLE CONFERENCE \$2.00  
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FOR FULL INFORMATION, TICKETS AND CREDENTIALS, WRITE TO Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 2219 401 Broadway, N. Y. C. 13. — Telephone COrtlandt 7-4936

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THURSDAY, MARCH 27 at 7:30 P.M.

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# U. S. Truce Aide Assailed For Military Threats

The Peking Radio yesterday assailed Gen. Matthew Ridgway's chief Korea truce negotiator for threatening military pressure to force the Koreans and Chinese to capitulate on Ridgway's armistice terms, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The Peking broadcast criticized Vice Adm. C.

## File Petitions For Candidates In Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Petitions containing more than the legally required number of signatures were filed in Harrisburg yesterday by the Progressive Party to nominate its candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Congressman from the 4th Congressional District in Philadelphia, according to Zalmon H. Garfield, State Director of the Progressive Party.

Nominated by the petitions were Elmer Benson of Appleton, Minn., for President of the United States; William Hamlet of Pittsburgh, for Vice-President; Miss Elizabeth P. Frazier of Philadelphia, for U. S. Senator and David P. Widaman for Congressman from the 4th Congressional District in Philadelphia. Benson and Hamlet were filed by the party as "guarantor candidates" to assure a line on the ballot, pending final decision as to the national candidates. Early this week, the National Nominating Committee of the party recommended, for President, Vincent Hallahan, outstanding west coast attorney and counsel for Harry Bridges, International Longshore and Warehousemen's Union leader, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle, the oldest Negro newspaper on the west coast, for Vice-President. Approval of these candidacies has

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## Back-to-Work Edict Angers Railroad Strikers

Revolts broke out against the Railroad Brotherhood chiefs at a number of points along New York Central lines as the union leaders ordered compliance with the strike-breaking injunction obtained by the Army, operator of the lines.

Eighteen hundred NYC workers at Elkhart, Ind., still held out against returning to work after a three-hour mass meeting.

Eleven hundred strikers at Toledo who had earlier refused to heed the injunction and even announced they "seceded" from the Brotherhoods, were reported to have decided reluctantly for return to work.

It was the holdout of the workers at the two key points along the NYC lines that blocked the system west of Buffalo yesterday. The two groups account for about half of the number who struck from Buffalo to Chicago and St. Louis.

The back-to-work order from Cleveland, headquarters of engineers, firemen and engine men and conductors' Brotherhoods, was greeted with stormy protests at meetings of strikers in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, Jackson and Niles, Michigan. The outcome of Chicago's long stormy meeting was in doubt until 1 a.m. yesterday when it was announced

(Continued on Page 6)

Turner Joy, for "twice talking of exerting military pressure until we force them to come to terms."

"This type of 'gunboat on the Yangtze' talk is not (suitable) to the diplomatic situation."

The broadcast also pointed to what it called "ghastly casualties" suffered by the Ridgway troops in "American summer and autumn offensives and their efforts to take Kaesong."

In the truce talks at Panmunjom, North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho proposed that war prisoners be exchanged on the basis of lists now available to the two sides.

Rear Adm. R. E. Libby promptly rejected the proposal, as he did when it was first offered March 5.

Libby rejected another Korean charge that the Ridgway forces illegally reclassified 44,000 captured Korean troops.

At the meeting on truce supervision, North Korean Col. Chang Chun San reoffered his earlier proposal that members of the armistice inspection teams be permitted to examine secret equipment.

## U.S. Casualties Now 106,458

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Pentagon reported today that U.S. casualties in Korea tallied 106,458 through last Friday, an increase of 160 over the previous week. The list covers only casualties whose next-of-kin had been notified through last Friday. Since this normally takes two to three weeks, the actual toll is higher by now.

The new list included 18,505 dead, 75,522 wounded, 9,991 missing, 1,054 captured and 1,386 previously missing but now returned to duty.

# Daily Worker

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## Negro Witness Tells House Un-Americans: 'You Incite Lynchers'

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, March 12.—James Watts, FEPC director of Ford Local 600, prominent Detroit Negro unionist, charged the Un-American Committee members here with inciting lynch violence against auto workers. Watts,

subpoenaed by the Un-Americans, when asked where he was born, replied, "I was born in the lynch state of Georgia."

Chairman Wood, who comes from Georgia, lost his false veneer of pleasantry and shouted at Watts, "Shut up or I'll throw you out." Watts dared him to try it.

Watts then asked Wood why he had never investigated the Ku Klux Klan. When Wood refused to reply, Watts pulled out a huge picture of KKK meeting and shoved it in front of Wood's face.

Shop workers from Ford Local 600, after two days of listening to various and sundry stoolpigeons, showed the committee why they are known as the most militant, fighting outfit in UAW.

Paul Beatin, president of the Motor Building, roared at the startled Congressmen, "You are anti-labor. All of you voted against even the 75 cent an hour wage bill, which proves you are against union men. You don't want the workingman to earn a decent wage."

Beatin refused to allow the Dixiecrat counsel of the Un-Americans, Frank Tavenner, to prompt him. He asked the Congressman, "What are you jumping around for? Don't try to put any words in my mouth. I want nothing out of your mouths. I trust my own mouth, not yours."

### COLLUSION CHARGED

Ed Lock, president of the plastic building at Rouge, charged that the Un-Americans were in collu-

sion with the Ford Motor Co., which supplied the address for his subpoena.

Mrs. Celia Edwards refused even to tell the witchhunters where she lived, informing the packed courtroom that she didn't trust them with an address after the attacks on workers in the plants.

Watts' sensational charge that the Un-Americans were responsible for a lynch-hysteria in some auto plants was directed at Congress-

men Charles Potter (R-Mich) and Donald Jackson (R-Cal).

Pointing his finger at Potter, Watts charged that in a speech in Flint Potter advocated throwing workers out of the plants who had been fingered by the committee's stools.

Potter screamed, "That's a damned lie." Rep. Jackson, who constantly makes inciting speeches to "loyal Americans" to throw

(Continued on Page 6)

## HUNDREDS WILL ATTEND PRESS FREEDOM RALLY

It looks like there will be several hundred people from at least a dozen states at the first national conference of Freedom of the Press groups at Yugoslay Hall here on the weekend of March 22-23.

Reports have it they will be coming in from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and several upstate New York cities.

From New York City itself, there will be several readers from Freedom of the Press groups in virtually every community in the city, and from groups in some 20 unions.

Minnesotans, incidentally, are pretty close to their goal in the current circulation campaign for

The Worker and Daily Worker. They have sent in 164 subs out of a goal of 175. Many other groups, including New Yorkers, are hitting for their goals by the time the national conference rolls around.

The way the conference shapes up so far, it will start on Saturday evening, March 22, at 8 p.m. The opening session will be addressed in behalf of the sponsoring group, the National Freedom of the Press Committee, by Lloyd Brown, author and magazine editor. Brown will chair the session.

Alan Max, managing editor of the Daily Worker, will speak in behalf of the paper.

The bulk of the evening will be devoted to a cultural session. Experts in music, film and drama

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## Reveal Pentagon Aide Was Nazi Expert in Germ War

The employment by the Air Force of a Nazi expert in bacteriological warfare casts new light on charges that the Pentagon has been using deadly plague germs in the Korean War. True, the Pentagon has been trying to ridicule these charges, but it has never denied the charge that it has been employing the "experiences" and "services" of Nazi "scientists."

Chief among these Nazis who worked on the plans for the destruction of 20 million men, women and children is a Dr. Walter F. Schreiber.

Dr. Schreiber was brought here by the Pentagon and stationed at the U. S. Air Force School in Texas. He stayed there until strong protests from medical societies and such organizations of the Anti-Defamation League of

the B'nai B'rith forced his removal.

The protests came because Dr. Schreiber was recognized as one of the leading Nazi army physicians who conducted experiments in torture on both military and civilian prisoners. The record was spread out in the Nuremberg trials with Supreme Court Justice Jackson as one of the prosecutors.

### GERM EXPERT

But what has not been revealed in the press up to now is that Schreiber did more than conduct "ordinary" experiments in the torture of human beings. Schreiber was one of Germany's leading bacteriologists. He was a Major General of the Wehrmacht, and, in his own words, was "hygienist and bacteriologist at the headquar-

ters of the High Command of the Army."

"I then became section chief in the High Command of the Army," Schreiber testified, "and was in charge of the science and health departments in the Army Medical Inspectorate and finally head of the Scientific Department, Group C, of the Military Medical Academy. In this capacity I was in charge of the scientific institutes of the Academy in Berlin." (Trial of Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal, Nuremberg—Vol. IX, pages 546-547).

In this capacity, the record brought out, Schreiber was involved in experiments for dropping deadly germ bombs against "enemy" forces. It was true that Schreiber tried to get off the hook by claiming that he was merely

following orders. He also claimed that he was only involved in conferences on the subject and did not personally conduct any of the experiments.

Schreiber's statement was taken with more than a grain of salt. Don't forget he was a leading Nazi and also a leading bacteriologist. But let's go back to the Nuremberg record.

### SECRET PARLEY

In reply to a question from a Soviet Prosecutor, Major General Alexandrov, Schreiber said: "In July, 1943, the High Command of the Wehrmacht called a secret conference in which I took part as representative of the Army Medical Inspectorate."

"This conference took place in the rooms of the General Wehrmacht office in Berlin. In the Bend-

(Continued on Page 2)



# Former Bonn Aid Rips Adenauer on Rearming

BERLIN, March 11 (Telepress).—The protests of the German population against remilitarization prove that the state of Bonn is shaken to the foundations," Gustav Heinemann, former Minister of the Interior of the Bonn government, recently declared. All the intrigues and the hidden acts of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at international conferences, where he pretends to struggle for the sovereignty of the German nation, do not alter the fact that the real conception of the German nation is in sharp contradiction with his opinions, Heinemann added.

More mass protests are reported daily from Western Germany against remilitarization. Mass demonstrations took place in Essen, Rheydt and Mannheim. A spokesman of former war prisoners declared at a district conference in Nuremberg that, contrary to the lies of the warmongers, 98 percent of the former prisoners are against remilitarization; 800 citizens of Wilhelmshaven, at a public meeting, urged the Bonn government to resign, while 160 delegates of the Democratic Union of German women in Nuremberg passed a resolution at their recent conference declaring their will to struggle with all their power against war.

"The Adenauer government must fall if Germany is to live," states a pamphlet distributed in tens of thousands of copies by the workers' committee of Bremerhaven.

## Bonn Demands Freedom for Nazi Generals

BERLIN, March 12 (Telepress).—Among the war criminals whose release was demanded by West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at the recent conference of foreign ministers in London are, according to the German Democratic News Agency ADN, three Nazi marshals and seven former Wehrmacht generals. They are Marshals von Kesselring, von Manstein and List, Generals Von Mackensen; Meltzer; Callenkamp; Falkenhörst; Kunze; Simon Kurt and Meyer. Most of them are condemned to death, but their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by the Western occupation powers.

Immediately after their release from the Werl prison, which is expected soon, the Nazi officers will take over leading positions in the new West German army.

Kesselring was convicted of murdering some 1,500 Italian civilians, including 14-year-old children.

Generals von Mackensen and Meltzer were also convicted of murders of Italian civilians.

Von Manstein ordered massacres of Soviet and Polish civilians and of war prisoners. He is also responsible for the mass murder of Jews and gypsies.

All the others were also convicted of murdering war prisoners and the civil population of occupied countries.

## Gus Hall Warned in 1950 of War Peril in Nazi Rearming

The war danger in Nazi rearmament is emphasized in the following warning given more than a year ago by Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party now in a Federal prison, in his summary at the 15th CP national convention.

"The Far East will remain a danger spot to peace on which we must keep a vigilant eye as long as the imperialist forces of the U. S. are there; as long as the national liberation movements are prevented from moving forward to freedom; and as long as the People's Republic of China is not recognized and its representatives are not seated in the UN.

"But we must see much more clearly than we do, the other danger spot for war—that is Germany and Western Europe. It is likely that this will become the center and main area for war provocations to launch World War III. There are many indications that this may be so, and we must find ways of alerting the American people to this danger. . . .

"We cannot ignore the statement of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies only a month ago, when they stated they would not stand idly by while the U. S. warmongers plot and build an armed camp in Europe, while they specifically rearm Western Germany.

"We have now the Brussels Conference, its decision to rebuild the fascist army in Europe and the assignment of Eisenhower, whom the war camp considers the most capable general they have. This, in my opinion, will develop into the most serious situation. It is necessary, in the broadest terms, to unfold a struggle against rebuilding the Nazi army.



GUS HALL

"The American people are against the war moves in Europe. They will be aroused when they get the full facts on the scheme to rearm the armies of Hitler and Goebbels under the new 'leader'—Eisenhower. First of all, there are the Jewish people, the Negro people, and the veterans who had experience with Nazi armies; there are the nationality groups who have close knowledge of what an occupation under a Nazi army is like.

"American and English war profiteers have armed the German armies twice in the past, for two wars, and American youth paid with their lives for this crime. These provocations in Europe by Wall Street raise in a new way the grave danger of world war, of atomic war. We must raise this danger of rearming Western Germany as a danger to America."

—Political Affairs, Feb. 1951.

## People Are Saying... MARYLAND

Boy Patterson, Jr., of Baltimore, to the Baltimore Sun:

"The decision of the Park Board to construct segregated bathing facilities at Fort Smallwood is symbolic of the kind of thinking that has retarded progress and made more difficult the efforts of enlightened citizens to improve race relations in Maryland.

"After the ridiculous arrangements of restricting the racial elements to separate days proved to be financial infeasible, plus causing much embarrassment and inconvenience, this board, which thinks only in terms of the most distant extremes of both groups, proposes to further impose upon the taxpayers of this State in order to perpetuate a practice which is repugnant to many citizens of Maryland.

"It seems to me that before expending a sum of money that could, if used otherwise, mutually benefit more people (and before assuming that people who live, work and play together could not amiably make use of a facility of this nature), a fair trial should be given to the operation on a non-restricted basis. To me this trial is not only expedient but good common sense."

## 250 at Rally in New Haven Hit Smith Act

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—Over 250 people crowded into the Fiesta Room of the Hotel Garde yesterday afternoon at a rally against the Smith Act and contributed \$1,000 to defend Smith Act victims.

Harry Secher, attorney of the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square, who is facing a six-month jail sentence for "contempt of court," recalled earlier successful struggles against repressive measures.

Mrs. Esther Jackson of New York, wife of Dr. James Jackson,

Negro educator indicted under the Smith Act, described the harassment by the FBI of herself and her young two daughters. "They try to make stoolpigeons of our children," she said.

Hyman Kaplan, New Haven leader of the unemployed movement who is facing denaturalization proceedings, spoke of his experiences in the fight for democratic rights and economic security.

Robert Elkins, public relations secretary of the Communist Party of Connecticut said, "This state,

with the first written constitution, which declares that power is vested in the people, became known as the 'cradle of democracy.' We shall not permit Connecticut to become the burial place of the Bill of Rights."

Chairman of the rally was Dr. Daniel Howard, state chairman of the Civil Rights Congress.

Dr. John Marsalka, former Yale professor, is chairman of the Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act, which sponsored the rally.

## Danes Fear Nazi Army Revival

COPENHAGEN, March 12 (Telepress).—The fear of the restoration of the "Wehrmacht" in Western Germany and its incorporation into the "European Army" is growing in Denmark, TASS reports.

The Danish paper Fyns Venstreblad reports a speech of George Joergensen, Radical Party deputy, at a meeting in Helsingør in which he recalls a memorandum accepted by the Danish government in 1947 stressing Denmark's special interest in the total disarmament of Germany, which was supported by all political parties in Parliament. Joergensen further pointed out that the incorporation of the West German Army into the "European Army" is contrary to the interest of Denmark.

The Copenhagen press reported on Feb. 20 a resolution of a meeting of former Danish political prisoners in concentration camps to the Danish government. The authors of the resolution express their great fear of the rearmament of Western Germany and the restoration of the "Wehrmacht."

## Dutch Pastor Backs USSR Trip By Niemöller

AMSTERDAM, March 12 (Telepress).—Dutch protestant pastor T. Dekker, writing in the weekly of the Dutch Peace Council Vrede, supports the German Protestant clergymen Martin Niemöller and Gustav Heinemann who want good relations with the Soviet Union. He gives facts proving that the Protestant as well as the Roman Catholic population in West Germany is against rearmament and anti-Soviet slander.

"For me personally," he adds, "it is only a matter of Christian faith that I protest against German rearmament."

"If Christians think they would be able to defend certain Christian institutions or even the whole Christian culture by means of de-testable violence, all these institutions are lost in that moment and are annihilated like destroyed tanks, bombed out cities, poor women, children and old people. The Bible does not command us by means of the atom bomb."

## NAZI GERM WAR EXPERT

(Continued from Page 1)

ler Strasse. . . The (presiding) colonel said by way of introduction that as a result of the war situation the High Command authorities now had to take a different view of the question of the use of bacteria as a weapon in warfare from the one held up till now by the Army Medical inspectorate. Consequently, the Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, had charged Reich Marshal Hermann Goering to direct the carrying out of all preparations for bacteriological warfare, and had given him the necessary powers. A bacteriological warfare group was formed at this meeting." (Vol. IX—Page 549).

### ATTACK CROPS

Within a short time the group went into action. Included in its "experiments" was not only the use of disease germs against human beings, but also against agricultural crops.

"Experiments were carried out at the institute at Posen," says Schreiber. "I do not know any details about them. I only know that aircraft were used for spraying tests with bacteria emulsion, and that insects harmful to plants, such as beetles, were experimented with, but I cannot give any details." (Page 550)

The revelation here brings to mind the recent charges by East European countries that U. S. planes had been spraying their potato crops with Colorado beetles and causing great damage.

Air Force spokesmen sought to ridicule the charges. Yet the fact remains that Nazi scientists who had been conducting such tests were located in the western zone of Germany, and that many of them were being used by our top brass.

In reply to a question as to the reason for conducting bacteriological warfare tests, Schreiber said:

"The defeat at Stalingrad which, in contrast to the heavy fighting around Moscow in the winter of 1941 to 1942, was a severe blow for Germany, inevitably led to a reassessment of the situation, and consequently to new decisions. It was no doubt considered whether new weapons could be used which might still turn the tide of war in our favor." (Page 551)

### PLANS SPOILED

The Nazis worked hard at perfecting bacteriological warfare, the record brought out, but their plans were spoiled by the rapidly advancing Soviet Army. Asked why the germ warfare plans were not actually executed, Schreiber replied:

"Professor Blome visited me at my office at the Military Medical Academy. He had come from Posen and was very excited. He asked me whether I could accommodate him and his men in the laboratories at Sachsenburg so that they could continue their work there, he had been forced out of

his institute at Posen by the advance of the Red Army. He had to flee from the institute and he had not even been able to blow it up.

"He was very worried at the fact that the installations for experiments on human beings at this institute, the purpose of which was obvious, might be easily recognized by the Russians for what they were. He had tried to have the institute destroyed by a Stuka bomb but that, too, was not possible. Therefore he asked me to see to it that he be permitted to continue work at Sachsenburg on his plague cultures, which he had saved." (Page 551)

### ONLY ONE DOUBT

At no point in the record was there any evidence that Schreiber had protested against the use of germ warfare. He did register one objection, however. That was when he feared plague germs might be blown back to the German lines.

"I personally made a report," Schreiber admitted, to General oberstabsarzt Handloser (Chief of the Wehrmacht Medical Department), and Handloser expressed his opinion about the matter to me. It was an extremely serious matter for us physicians, for if there really should be a plague epidemic it was clear that it would come to us too. We had to hear a very grave responsibility." (page 550).

It is doubtful even now that germ warfare can be restricted to combat troops. Their use inevitably involves the civilian population (recall the charges of the Chinese and North Koreans).

And again that was something that Schreiber admitted at Nuremberg. Schreiber admitted further that the plague cultures might affect "not only our own troops, but the whole German people—for the refugees were moving from East to West. The plague would have spread swiftly to Germany." (page 560).

At another point in his testimony (page 557) Schreiber admitted that in his position he could have made an effective protest against the germ warfare plans, but that he had not done so. "It would have been better if I had done it," he said lamely.

The record makes it clear that the Pentagon did not bring Schreiber to the U. S. because he had some exclusive knowledge of preventive hygiene. If that were the case he would not be assigned to the Air Corps. But the Air Corps can drop deadly plague culture on civilian populations. That was something about which Schreiber had extensive knowledge.

The protests of the people forced Schreiber's removal. These protests can put a halt to the horror of the Korea war which before the whole world.



## Pamphlet by Howard Fast Indicts Pro-Franco Policy

**SPAIN AND PEACE.** By Howard Fast. Cover drawing by Picasso. Published by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. 10 cents.

Pablo Picasso, a Spaniard, a democrat and anti-fascist, and one of the world's greatest artists, has drawn for the new pamphlet by Howard Fast, "Spain and Peace," a strikingly colorful cover.

Perched atop the traditional bull of Spain, Picasso has sketched his famous dove of peace, with the word "España" (Spain) printed everywhere across the three colors of the flag of the Spanish Republic which make up the background of the drawing.

And just as Picasso's cover symbolizes the link between the struggle for peace and the struggle of Spain's anti-fascists to liberate their country from Franco, Howard Fast's pamphlet is a dramatic indictment of the Truman government's pro-Franco policy as a policy of war.

Fast contrasts the unyielding, heroic struggle of the Spanish people against Franco, as exemplified by the Barcelona general strike of last year, with the shameful alliance forged between Franco and Washington.

"Madrid can and must be the tomb of fascism," he writes, "for unless Spanish fascism is destroyed, this inalienable seed will destroy us."

"As Americans we must each of us, singly and with grave conscience, bear the responsibility for the bloody and immoral compact which our government has made with the butcher Franco."

"It is 12 years since the Spanish Republic fell. But the cause of Spain has not become a lost cause. It can never become a lost cause so long as the people of Spain continue to struggle and so long as Americans cherish freedom and honor democracy and strive to live in a world at peace." —R. F.

## CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DEPICTS A SURFACE PARIS

By HARRY RAYMOND

Cornelia Otis Skinner is an actress of considerable competency. And she proves it again, as if such proof were necessary, by playing 14 different parts in a little more than two hours in her solo production of "Paris '90" at the Booth Theatre. Yet, with all this virtuosity displayed amid the trappings of a major theatrical production—the elaborate settings by Donald Oenslager, a full orchestra in the pit with a brisk score by Kay Swift and lavish costumes by Helene Pons—her show strikes little of the fire of social drama so necessary to rescue the American theatre from its terrible decline.

Her characters, based on the 19th century painting and posters of Toulouse-Lautrec, are chiefly the bourgeois ladies who paraded in Prussian pomp on the Champs-Elysees, the Montmartre Bohemians, and the prostitutes who plied their trade on the boulevards with more honesty than did the manor-born wives of the rich.

It is only when Miss Skinner, who has written her own script, appears as the laundress and later as the Jewish mother that she touches on the struggles of Paris of the '90s. Here she finds the Paris of the working people, the city which arose in anger against the anti-Semitic frameup of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

She presents a tender portrayal of the Jewish mother whose son was beaten in mob outbreaks against the Jewish army officer. She pays tribute to the great Emile Zola. But her monodrama here lacks strength and depth through its failure to include the powerful rhetoric of Zola's "I Accuse."

Miss Skinner knows Paris perhaps better than her native Chi-

## Ted Tinsley Says

### Oh, Those Awful Politics!

**"POLITICS, NOT ECONOMIC CRISIS."** So says the New York Times headline to a story by expert Lansing Warren.

Read the story. Then it's clear that the Times headline is right. It's those awful politics that are messing things up.

Lansing Warren admits that it all started when the Governor of the Bank of France told the French President that the Bank wouldn't lend the government any more money unless the Assembly agreed to some policy changes.

Then the Premier went to the French Assembly and said the situation was desperate, and the French Treasury was on the wobbly side.

Now, mind you, all the trouble in France is political, not economic. Of course, Lansing Warren says that activities on the Bourse were "panicky," but that's just because the Government had borrowed its limit from the Bank and had to raise another 120 billion francs to finance rearmament. But all this has nothing to do with economics. You simply must remember that it's politics that caused the French crisis.

You see, it's this way. France publicly announced that it might suspend all coal and oil imports from the U.S. Then Premier Faure explained that the proposed 10 percent increase on most taxes would be abandoned. What a break! The increase was going to be 15 percent instead.

Faure's Cabinet was overthrown on this issue of the 15 percent

tax increase. So you see that this whole crisis grew out of politics. All those political parties and everything. You know.

Of course, the Assembly said it would have to cut down French reconstruction by one-third, and make similar cuts in other expenditures for national equipment.

Up to this point, Lansing Warren has been doing beautifully. Now he writes: "The experts, nevertheless, believe that despite all the unfavorable factors the crisis is political rather than economic. France, said Pierre Courant, Minister of the Budget, is not impoverished but on the contrary is rich and well balanced in her economic."

The Bank won't lend the Government money; the French Treasury is desperate; the Bourse is panicky; the Assembly has to borrow 120 billion francs; the country might suspend coal and oil imports; taxes may jump 15 percent; French reconstruction must be cut by one-third. That's why France is rich and well-balanced in her economy.

I wonder what things are like when it's not so good.

Having proved that the crisis isn't economic at all, but just political, Lansing Warren says, "France remains rich, however, in hoarded wealth. It is estimated that there must be \$2 billion worth of hoarded gold and possibly \$1 billion worth of United States paper currency on the French black market and secretly in private hands."

You know how it is. Every Frenchman has a pound of gold sewed into his mattress.

Maybe France isn't rich but those "private hands" are sure doing all right. Those hands are attached to duPont's arms. If you want to find those "private hands" they're in every Frenchman's pocket.

Now I am sure you all understand why the French crisis is political and not economic.

## UMT Hearings Vividly Told in 'New Challenge'

The March issue of New Challenge, young America's progressive voice, is off the press this week. Featured is a front-page picture story on the fight to free Walter Lee Irvin, Negro youth condemned to death in a Florida genocidal frameup. Another feature is an eye-witness account of the dramatic Senate hearings on UMT, together with the forceful testimony of Mel Williamson, national administration secretary of the Labor Youth League.

The eight-page youth tabloid also includes features like Youth Answers the Un-Americans, about the ten young people who have been subpoenaed by the McCarran and Wood Committees; Alan D. Kimmel, former editor of the Chicago Maroon, tells of his trip to the Berlin Youth Festival; a moving letter from a Soviet woman leader to Doris Mallard; Youth and the '52 elections, an analysis; a review of Howard Fast's Spartacus; a sports cartoon on Ned Carver, St. Louis Browns pitching ace; an exclusive interview with Dorothy Faulkner, chairman of the new young Negro women's organization, the Young Sojourners for Truth and Justice; How Young Packinghouse Workers Build a Union Club.

New Challenge is available from New Challenge Publishers, 673 Broadway, New York 12. A year's subscription is \$1. Single copies, 10 cents.

## Youth Edition of Shakespeare Printed in USSR

**MOSCOW.**—The State Publishers of Juvenile Literature have published a volume of Shakespeare's tragedies, translated by the poet Boris Pasternak, for circulation among the youth. The plays included are Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, King Lear and Macbeth.

The translations have been edited by Prof. Mikhail Morozov, editor in chief of the fortnightly magazine "News" and the Soviet Union's leading Shakespeare scholar. The volume is illustrated with woodcuts by three well-known artists.

The whole volume of five tragedies—over 700 pages in length—costs only 9 rubles, a sum equivalent to what a trolley-bus driver in Moscow earns in a little over one hour's work. And in Moscow trolley bus drivers read Shakespeare.

## 'Peace Will Win' In Bronx Saturday

The Fordham ALP is presenting the movie, "Peace Will Win" at its clubrooms, 1 E. Fordham Rd. (cor. Jerome Ave.) Bronx, this Saturday, 8:30 p.m. Sub. \$1.

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### All Basketball, Mostly Duquesne . . .

SO THE TOURNEY shakes down into a semi-final night with eight teams out and four teams left. Duquesne meets La Salle tonight in one game and Dayton plays St. Bonaventure in the other.

The tourney winner is now pretty much expected to come from the Duquesne-La Salle clash, though tall Dayton, exactly as last year, when they went to the final before bowing, has somehow been much more formidable in the final scores than in appearance, and has won some support. St. Bonaventure is the outsider of the quartet, in the round of four only by virtue of poor seeding. They had to beat only Western Kentucky to get here. Seton Hall rated the seeding and first round bye much more on the season's record—and the fans would be having another look at the great Walter Dukes tonight if their position with St. Bonny had been reversed. Instead, Seton was edged by the terrific, red hot La Salle team in the game of the year.

The "Scoreboard's" pre-tourney pick, sight unseen, on the basis of advices from Pittsburgh fans, was Duquesne, and after seeing them beat Holy Cross by 10 points in their debut Tuesday night I wouldn't change it if I could. I picked a good one.

This club, which lost only one game at the tailend of the regular season, is built around two superlative tall men in Jim Tucker and Dick Ricketts, and three smaller backcourt performers. To stop the talented 6-7 and 6-8 youngsters underneath, a team must "collapse" its defense back on them, and you can't do that too well with Duquesne because the outside trio given room can pepper the basket with accuracy from outside. La Salle coach Ken Loeffer, talking about Duquesne before the tourney, was kidding a little bit when he moaned, "Nobody wants to play them, they're too good. I'd rather play the pro Philadelphia Warriors than Duquesne," but he was expressing a very legitimate respect.

**TUCKER AND RICKETTS** are a sophomore and a freshman, respectively, playing their first years of varsity ball. Since Duquesne wasn't regularly scheduled into the Garden this year, it was their first time on the big arena floor and they could have been pardoned for getting a little "Gardenitis." With all Duquesne's fine performances this year, there could have been no great amazement if these non-veteran youngsters had buckled under the pressure when a hopped up Holy Cross team played the Dukes off their feet at the start and led 31-23 at one point. But they didn't buckle. Going the whole 40 minutes, they got better and better.

The Pittsburgh school brought down a big rooting contingent, about half of whom were women students, and before the game they were bubbling with a "Wait till New York sees OUR team!"

Ricketts, the freshman, was a particularly impressive performer this night. He is loose and graceful, long striding and with beautiful co-ordination and quick hands. He is an athlete. In fact, he is so much of an athlete that college basketball almost lost being favored by him. In Pottstown, Pa., high school, playing first base and pitching occasionally for the baseball team, he batted .450 and on the mound won 11 and lost one. The Cleveland Indians, when he graduated, made him quite an offer to go into their farm system. He declined in favor of college.

Tucker played his basketball for an All Negro school, Paris-Western in Paris, Kentucky. It is a sorry commentary on Kentucky University and its coach Adolph Rupp that the latter has been quoted as saying, "If he were white I'd have had him at Kentucky." It may be understandable that young Tucker would get a special kick out of Duquesne winning this tournament and possibly tangling with Rupp's team in Olympic tryout competition if Kentucky qualifies via the NCAA tournament.

**LA SALLE**, which has been a brilliant and fascinating team in its three recent games here—routing Manhattan with ridiculous ease in the season's last regular doubleheader, and edging loaded Seton Hall and St. Johns in the tourney—must be considered in the running tonight against any college team, even the Dukes. In Gola, Grekin and Moore, the Philly school has a trio of tall and talented defensive performers and rebounders who could put up a real fight with Tucker and Ricketts.

At least one of the tourney coaches, Holy Cross' Sheary, thinks La Salle will beat Duquesne. Ed Hickey, keen coach of the St. Louis team which was knocked out by Dayton, was tremendously impressed by Duquesne and thinks they will beat La Salle. But he takes Dayton to win it all, which may be part subjective after his team's licking, but is not as far fetched as it would have sounded before the tourney.

Anyhow, Duquesne and La Salle is sure the ball game to see. And that old devil commercialism is rearing its ugly head to make sure that if you want to see it you have to come and plunk it down at the box office. Taking a leaf from Ned Irish's midseason book, Asa Bushnell's tourney committee is putting on this classic FIRST tonight—meaning that the television cameras start grinding only for the Dayton-St. Bonaventure game at 9:30 or so.

This holds for New Yorkers only. The Western Pennsylvania area has its own TV arrangement. A Pittsburgh sports writer said it was estimated conservatively that 90 percent of all television sets in the Western Pennsylvania area were tuned in to the Duquesne-Holy Cross telecast.

**COURT NOTES:** To those who saw North Carolina State and Duke up here, the victory of the former over the latter for the NCAA spot is a big surprise. A good part of the answer is the fact that freshman Dave Cotkin, greatest of the famous Brownsville-Thomas Jefferson High clan, is over his injury and has added his backcourt savvy, shotmaking and general class to the team, which was just big and "potential" without him.

J. C. of Brooklyn—Yes, that is a Jewish emblem that La Salle's Norm Grekin wears around his neck. And yes again, this slightly built 6-5 star is one of the most dynamic, tireless fighters, rebounders and sparkplugs I have ever seen on the court. . . . Don Meinecke of Dayton has improved in his senior year. He has become a masterful "hand-off" to free men when surrounded. . . . Togo Palazzi of Holy Cross, soph from Union City, N. J., is going to be one of the greatest scorers before he's finished. He's a solidly fast 6-4 with drive, set shots and hooks, with faith and anticipation.



# Australians Fight Japan Rearmament

MELBOURNE, March 12.—Over the past year the Australian people have been rising up in protest against the Japanese "Peace Treaty." This attitude became apparent immediately following the visit of John Foster Dulles to Australia just 12 months ago. Not

only leading Labor Party men such as Dr. H. V. Evatt, but liberal newspapers such as The Melbourne Argus, were outspoken in their opposition to the proposed treaty terms and resentful of Australia's "trotting at America's heels" in foreign policy.

As The Argus put it in an editorial, "Taking the long view we cannot afford to trot at anyone's heels. We must preserve our freedom of action. We dare not risk being led into Asian enmity on an American leash."

Signs of mass opposition were developing as early as last April. On April 15 more than 2,000 persons gathered at a public meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall to protest against Japanese rearmament which the proposed treaty clearly provided for.

In May a Committee Opposed to Japanese Rearmament was formed in Sydney. Initial sponsors included more than 40 prominent members of that state, headed by Clive Evatt, a state cabinet minister and a brother of Bert Evatt.

Also supporting the movement were state and federal labor poli-

ticians, Protestant clergymen, university teachers, writers and trade unionists.

Shortly after this, similar committees against Japanese Rearmament appeared in Victoria and Queensland.

Despite the claims of the Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Casey) that the Pacific "Security Pact" between Australia, New Zealand and U. S., "had changed the Australian attitude to the proposed peace treaty with Japan," mass opposition continued to swell.

## UNIONS' ACTION

An indication of the attitude of the trade unionists came on Sept. 3 when the Australian Council of Trade Unions Congress, by an overwhelming majority, resolved to oppose the rearmament of Japan. This was followed on Nov. 21 by the Federal Executive of the Australian Labor Party declaring its opposition to Japanese rearmament.

Early in December a conference called by the COJR met in Sydney. This conference was attended by 500 people representing 122 organizations. Speakers included

Clive Evatt, Leslie Haylen (a Labor member of the House of Representatives) and Major Probyn, formerly of the AIF.

The conference agreed on a petition which declared opposition to the Japanese treaty on the grounds that it placed no restrictions on the rearmament of Japan, that it gave Japan the right to "the most favored nation" principle in relation to trade and so threatened Australian employment and that it failed to provide adequate reparations to former Australian POWs.

The petition also called on all nations to settle their differences by negotiations and in a spirit of reconciliation to declare their readiness to enter into a pact of non-aggression.

By the time the debate on the treaty opened in Canberra in mid-February almost 100,000 signatures had been gained to this petition.

## Ask Medical Care for Egyptian Jailed Here

Refusal of immigration authorities to grant permission to Abdel Mohsen Hamouda, former press attache of the Egyptian government, to secure proper medical attention, was denounced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Hamouda, arrested in Denver in deportation proceedings last November, was removed to Ellis Island upon insistence of his attorneys who hoped to get him adequate medical treatment. This treatment has been denied him.

Bail for Hamouda was set at \$10,000. His attorney, Blanch Freedman, sought reduction of bail before Federal District Judge Thomas Murphy on Feb. 15 but no ruling has been made as yet.

## Women—A Mighty Force for Peace and Freedom

A Jefferson School Conference

on the occasion of International Women's Day

Sat., March 15 at 2 p. m.

Keynote Speaker: CLAUDIA JONES

Musical Selections by ALAN BOOTH

Admission: \$1.00

To accommodate parents attending, there will be movies, refreshments and games for children from 2-5 years.

at the Jefferson School of Social Science

575 Ave. of the Americans, N. Y.

# Press Irked by Revelation of No Unemployment in Poland

DETROIT.—Former State Senator Stanley Nowak rated a special editorial attack in the Detroit News because he had the temerity to reveal that there is no unemployment in the new Poland.

Nowak made this statement, considered so "subversive" in this unemployment-stricken town, at a Polish-American banquet in honor of Polish Ambassador Joseph Winiewicz.

Ambassador Winiewicz himself addressed a trade union reception tendered him at Hotel Sheraton the night before, and made statements which the Detroit News and its war-mongering Wall Street-Criswold Street masters would surely regard as even more "subversive." He said that:

• Only 7.2 percent of Poland's national budget this year is allocated to national defense.

• Article 28 of the new Polish constitution, now being widely discussed throughout the land, prohibits aggression.

• "Production of arms is a wasteful use of wealth and labor."

• Increased world trade would "help eliminate unemployment," and Poland seeks an end to U. S. trade discrimination even though despite its industrial production in Poland has increased 278 percent over 1938, and rose 24.5 percent last year.

The Ambassador told of mass meetings being held throughout Poland in protest against the revival of the Wehrmacht in western Germany.

Quoting western sources, Mr.

Winiewicz revealed that 60 percent of the officials of the Bonn government are former members of the Nazi party, including such notorious characters as Hans Speidel who was chief of staff of the Nazi occupation forces in France.

"Von Papen paved the way for Hitler," Ambassador Winiewicz warned. "For whom does Adenauer pave the way?"

## Un-Americans in Detroit Bring Evictions

DETROIT, March 12.—As part of the witchhunt flowing from the Un-American Committee visit here Gus Jurist, chairman of the Detroit Tenants Council movement, and William Allan, Daily Worker reporter, were served with 30-day eviction notices from government housing projects.

Jurist led the fight here recently and successfully prevented a 25 percent rent increase for World War II veterans on housing projects, which had been sought by the City Council. Allan gave wide publicity to this fight and exposed the sponsor of the rent boost, Councilman Charles Oakman, scion of a millionaire real estate family.

Oakman some time ago got a cut in the assessment of his home while workers' assessments in the city were being raised. He also is the foe of public, non-segregated housing and has led the fight to prevent use of available Federal funds that would have built 10,000 new homes here.

Allan declared today, "if the Daily Worker reporter is being evicted for his beliefs, then it will be the unionist tomorrow, the Negro, the foreign-born, the following days, anyone who has a different outlook from Oakman, who is sponsoring this purge."

"I am proud to be the target of Oakman's attacks, because he represents everything I am against."

"The eviction order has the odor of the police state. I will fight it legally and with the help of the people."

## Greenwich Village ALP Forum Tonight

Robert Leicester, Greenwich Village civic leader, will lead a round table discussion News Analysis at this 1st AD ALP club at 26 Greenwich Ave. tonight (Thursday) at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.

## What's On?

### Tomorrow Manhattan

"PEACE WILL WIN," 2 showings 8:30 and 10:30 p.m., Friday, March 14, at Central Plaza, 24 Ave. and 16th St. Near Rev. Edward McGovern, Delegate to Warsaw, Asplinger, 19th C.D., ALP, Sub. 56c.

### Tomorrow Bronx

ALLENTON FREEDOM OF PRESS ASSOCIATION Forum on "International Women's Day." Speakers: Abner Berry, Betty Gannett and others. Friday, March 14 at 663 Allerton Ave., 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

### Coming

THREE DAYS MORE and then you can attend a truly great affair! The first affair of the Frederick Douglass Educational Center, "Harlem Music Festival and Dance," on Saturday, March 15 at 8:30 p.m. Guest of Honor is William L. Patterson with liting entertainment by Hope Foye, Polly and Jimmy Rogers, Otis McRae and his orchestra, and ever so many more. At the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave. Tickets \$1.20 and \$1.50 (tax included). Tickets on sale at Jefferson Bookshop, Workers Bookshop and 44th St. Bookfair. "WOMEN—A MIGHTY FORCE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM," a Jefferson School conference on the occasion of International Women's Day to take place on Saturday, March 15 at 2 p.m. Keynote speaker: Claudia Jones. Musical selections by Alan Booth. Sub. \$1. To accommodate parents attending, there will be movies, refreshments and games for children from 2-5 years old. At the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y.C.

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